

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

WEEKLY BULLETIN

Number 136

For Period

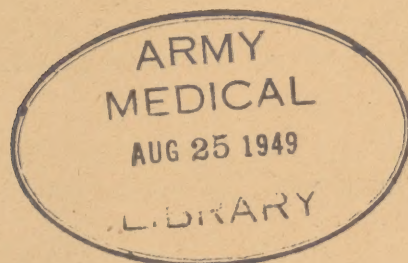
1 - 7 August

1949

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Training of Nutritionists

The sixth 2-month training course for nutritionists engaged in public health work will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 29 August to 29 October. Nutritionists employed in prefectural or municipal health departments or in health centers are eligible to attend. Well-qualified candidates should be selected. Prefectures with a back-log of untrained nutritionists may send more than one student to the course. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Venereal Disease Control - Pre-Marital Health Examinations

Attention is invited to EIHATSU 716, dated 7 July 1949, from the Chief of the Public Sanitation Bureau of the Ministry of Welfare, and Chief of the Statistical Department of the Welfare Minister's Secretariat, to prefectural governors, subject, "Filling in the Marriage Registration Form and the Vital Statistics Marriage Schedule Form, as to Whether Health Certificates Were Exchanged According to the Provisions of Article 8 of the Venereal Disease Prevention Law."

This notification instructs the prefectural governors of Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Saga and Tochigi to have recorded on the marriage registration form and on the vital statistics marriage schedule form, whether or not health certificates were exchanged. These four prefectures were selected to carry out this procedure as a pilot study for three months, after which time the other prefectures may be requested to follow suit.

Although the health certificates will not be required as a pre-requisite to the marriage registration, the local health centers should follow-up those cases which did not receive pre-marital examinations. These people should be requested to report to the local health center or to their private physician for a belated examination which would still be of great value as a case finding measure as well as educating the public about pre-marital examinations.

It is deemed premature and inadvisable at present to demand the presentation of health certificates since it is felt that such a requirement would hinder the registration of the marriage; however, in the future, it is planned to institute such a procedure.

Civil Affairs Public Health Officers are urged to give whatever assistance is necessary to expedite the execution of this program.

Tuberculosis Control Activities

A copy of a British press release on the use of streptomycin has been obtained through the courtesy of the United Kingdom Liaison Mission in Japan. This article contains a summary of a well-controlled experiment with streptomycin and is quoted in its entirety for the information of those concerned. (Inclosure No. 1).

Certain points in this study seem to stand out clearly:

1. Proof that streptomycin is of value in the treatment of progressive tuberculosis of recent origin.
2. Proof that streptomycin is of greater value in those cases which are least acutely ill.
3. Proof that the greatest effect is to be found in the early days of treatment.
4. Proof of development of streptomycin resistance which undoubtedly influence effectiveness.
5. Proof of the need for observation of patients over a long period of time such as is done in cancer studies.
6. Proof that streptomycin is not the final answer in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Japanese B Encephalitis

Suspected cases of Japanese B Encephalitis are being reported sporadically from widely separated sections of Japan. Although a clinical diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis has been made in a number of cases by health officials or communicable disease hospital staff members, confirmation of the diagnosis by means of laboratory examination has not yet been obtained.

As of 6 August, the 406th Medical General Laboratory has examined blood specimens from approximately 30 Japanese patients, but has not yet been able to furnish a positive serological diagnosis.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Refresher Courses

Reference is made to the budget allotments for prefectural, regional and national refresher courses in Weekly Bulletin No. 128. This report pointed out that money is available for 3 types of refresher courses, prefectural, regional and national; however, plans are still being formulated by the Ministry of Welfare regarding the use of this budget so prefectures and regions should not plan for allocations until notification is received from the Ministry of Welfare.

Prefectural Courses

Information on the prefectural courses for clinical nurses, public health nurses and midwives was sent to the Sanitation Section of each prefecture in the form of Ikan No. 50 (13 June 1949). The course outlines of this notification are submitted to the prefectures as suggested guides in planning the prefectural courses; changes

may be made, with discretion, to fit the prefectural needs. These prefectural courses should be held for nurses, midwives and public health nurses in general (in other words, those working on a staff level). Nurses and midwives from various programs and fields should be given the opportunity of attendance. Each prefecture, on a matching basis will receive the following amount of money by requesting same of the Nursing Section, Ministry of Welfare.

Public Health Nurses	-- 10,250 yen
Midwives	-- 10,250 yen
Clinical Nurses	-- 13,250 yen

Regional Courses

Information on the clinical nurses' regional courses was submitted to the Chief of the Regional Branch Office, Ministry of Welfare in the form of Ihatsu No. 526 (17 June 1949). An amount of ¥80,000 is to be available to each region to help defray the expenses of this course. Half of this amount is being granted through the Clinical Nurses Section of the National Association and half by the Ministry of Welfare. Therefore, in applying for this money one request for ¥40,000 must be made to the Clinical Nurses Section of the Association through the prefectural association and another request for ¥40,000 must be made to the Nursing Section of Ministry of Welfare through the Regional Ministry of Welfare Office. This course should be made available to head nurses or nurses with leadership ability.

Definite plans for the usage of the budget allotted for the training of public health and midwifery leaders have not yet been formulated.

National Courses

The following plans have been made in regard to national refresher courses to be held in Tokyo. The clinical nurses course for instructors of future Class "A" Nursing Schools will be held in September. Plans are being made at present for an instructors course for teachers of future midwifery and public health nursing schools.

Detailed information regarding these national courses will be submitted to Civil Affairs Nurses and prefectural departments in the near future.

School Nurses

On 11 June 1949, the Ministry of Education issued Hatsu Sho No. 7 regarding short training courses for school nurses. This notification was sent to the Prefectural Boards of Education and the Governors.

According to this notification, 13,500 yen is to provide each prefecture by the national government. Two groups of nurses are to be trained for the following periods.

- 1 School nurse (2 months course)
- 2 Assistant school nurses (1 months course)

The curriculum to be used is included in this notification. In many prefectures the courses are already in progress.

Civil Affairs Nurses are asked to work with the Civil Education Section and the Board of Education and offer possible suggestions or assistance. Various reports in reference to these courses show a real need for instruction by qualified nursing instructors.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Training Course for Veterinarians

The eighth in the series of 2-month training courses for public health veterinarians will be held at the Institute of Public Health in Tokyo from 29 August to 29 October. Well qualified candidates who hold responsible positions in prefectural or municipal health departments or in health centers should be sent for training. An official announcement concerning the course has been sent to prefectural governors by the Ministry of Welfare.

Animal Diseases

The Animal Hygiene Section of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, has submitted the following report of animal diseases for the period 30 July - 5 August.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	4 (suspect)
Fukushima	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Fukushima	Swine cholera	4
Tochigi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (positive)
Yamaguchi	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)
Toyama	Anthrax	1
Saitama	Swine cholera	2
Miyagi	Swine cholera	26
Tokyo	Swine cholera	1
Tokyo	Swine erysipelas	1
Tokyo	Swine plague	1
Saga	Swine plague	15

Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report of new cases of rabies developing during the period 24 - 30 July:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total to Date</u>
Tokyo	7	102
Kanagawa	2	27
Chiba	4	74
Saitama	5	57
Ibaraki	1	11
Gumma	1	42
Tochigi	0	2
Shizuoka	0	1

SECTION IV

SUPPLY DIVISION

Imported Anthelmintics

An additional quantity of 50 kgs of santonin (in crystal form to be processed into finished santonin tablets) has arrived in Japan on GARIOA imports. Allocation to manufacturers has been made and distribution of the drug in tablet form will be made during the third quarter, Japanese fiscal year 1949, (October through December). Monthly indigenous production of santonin averages 50 kgs with a total for the year of 600 kgs of santonin crystal. Additional quantities of santonin have been requested on GARIOA imports and further shipments of the drug should reach Japan during the current year.

The following tabulation indicates distribution activities based upon previous processing of the santonin crystals into the finished tablet form:

SANTONIN TABLET

<u>Month</u>	<u>Stock Beginning of Period</u>	<u>Production During Period</u>	<u>Distribution During Period</u>	<u>Stock End of Period</u>
Feb 49	436,480	1,288,860	1,460,070	265,270
Mar 49	265,270	9,368,832	8,630,202	1,003,950
Apr 49	2,632,550	7,166,950	4,738,020	5,061,480
May 49	5,061,480	5,828,460	5,849,440	5,040,500
Jun 49	5,040,500	4,791,280	6,160,080	3,671,700

Approval was given to the plan of distribution of digenia simplex, a seaweed gathered in Pacific waters off the coasts of Formosa, China, and Okinawa and used in various forms as an anthelmintic drug, imported also on the GARIOA 1949 program. This shipment included a total of 241,237 kgs of digenia, or a total of approximately 241 tons. Detailed information has been gathered from the various manufacturers of digenia preparations outlining the history of their manufacturing activities, clinic data available on the efficacy of the drug, names and composition of the finished preparations.

Imported Culture Media for Penicillin Production

Approval was given to the plan of corn steep liquor distribution, which includes a total of thirteen hundred drums, fifty gallons each, or a total of 65,000 gallons of corn steep liquor, the preferential medium for penicillin production. The material is expected to arrive during August at a convenient time, since present stocks of the corn steep liquor are nearly exhausted. The present approval of the allocation plan will expedite the distribution of the import when it does arrive and will insure thereby continued levels of penicillin production. This shipment represents approximately half of the total quantity of corn steep liquor requested on the FY 1949 GARIOA import program. The balance of the material is scheduled to arrive in Japan in the near future.

Approval was given to the allocation plan of lactose likewise imported on the GARIOA 1949 program. This shipment of 130 tons of lactose will be used as a culture medium for penicillin production.

These culture media will be used to effect the 1950 indigenous penicillin production goal of 1,000 billion oxford units.

Imported Castor Oil

Approval was given to the Ministry of Welfare Plan of allocation of 49,729 kgs of castor oil, imported on the GARIOA 1949 program, to various manufacturers to process the imported USP grade castor oil into the aromatic type of castor oil. Expeditious action is being taken to insure prompt processing of the imported material into the finished aromatic type of castor oil of proper assay standards so as to replenish dwindling stocks.

Assay of Biologics

During the period 26 July to 1 August the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantit:</u> Unit: C
<u>Cholera Vaccine</u>	Chiba Kessei	11	38,100
		14	38,300
<u>Diphtheria Toxoid</u>	Yashima Kagaku K.K.	5	5,180
		8	19,280
		56	18,560
<u>Diphtheria Antitoxin</u>	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	16	3,300
		3	2,265
		131	39,200
<u>Typhoid & Paratyphoid</u>	Sankyo Co. Ltd.	41	63,750
		159	18,560
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	164	14,960
		22	4,120
		123	19,420
		124	19,060
		125	19,360
		155	13,440

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>	Takeda Yakuhin Kogyo K.K.	7	19,720
		9	19,720
		14	19,420
		18	19,720
<u>Tetanus Antitoxin</u>	Kitasato Institute	260	12,920
		258	17,400
<u>Smallpox</u>	Kyoto Biseibutsu Institute		Unit: dos
		40	92,650
	Kitasato Institute	41	146,900
		51	108,400
		52	127,250
		53	109,400
		54	116,150
		57	103,200
		55	107,250
		56	114,250
	Handai Biseibutsu Institute	14	273,100
		19	241,050
		20	268,050
	Kagaku & Kessei Ryoho Institute	118	148,000
		119	164,800
		120	153,800
		121	187,800
		122	333,000

Pyrethrum Emulsion

During the period 11 - 31 July, distribution of pyrethrum emulsion was made to the prefectures listed below. The emulsion is supplied in 50 gallon drums of the concentrate which is diluted one part to thirty parts of water prior to use. Distribution was made as follows:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Drums</u>
Hokkaido	31
Iwate	46
Tokyo	64
Saitama	4
Aichi	7
Niigata	97
Yamagouchi	18
Osaka	45
Kanagawa	5
Toyama	67
Nagano	14
Kyoto	<u>10</u>
TOTAL	408

Distribution Summary of Public Health Supplies

Distribution figures for May and June 1949 have been tabulated and the following indexes have been computed, using 1948 monthly averages as basis:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Monthly Averages</u> <u>(1948 Monthly average equals 1.00)</u>	
	<u>June</u>	<u>Jan - June</u>
Total Medical Supplies & Equipment Reported (Yen)	1.73	1.55
Controlled Medicines (Yen)	.80	.84
Non-Controlled Medicines (Yen)	2.11	1.77
Patent Medicines (Yen)	1.23	1.42
Dental Instruments (Yen)	1.35	1.57
Dental Materials (Yen)	1.33	1.88
Rubber Medical Goods (Yen)	3.31	3.13
Cotton Sanitary Materials (Yen)	1.75	1.77
Medical Instrument (Yen)	1.65	1.34
X-ray and Electrotherapy Equipment (pieces)	1.70	1.39
Rubber Sanitary Goods (kgs)	1.64	1.66
Absorbent Cotton (kgs)	1.16	1.33
Gauze (Meters)	1.43	1.32
Staple Fiber Bandage (Rolls)	.51	.61
Triangular Abdominal Bandage (pieces)	.44	.55
Lint (pieces)	1.10	1.88
X-Ray Film, 2½ x 2½ (doz)	0	.16
X-Ray Film, 4-3/4 x 6½ (doz)	0	.32
X-Ray Film, 8 x 10 (doz)	1.66	1.06
X-Ray Film, 6½ x 8½ (doz)	.89	.91
X-Ray Film, 5 x 7 (doz)	.74	.32
X-Ray Film, 10 x 12 (doz)	1.35	1.29
X-Ray Film, 11 x 14 (doz)	1.95	1.72
X-Ray Film, 35mm (rolls)	.50	.64
X-Ray Film, Dental (doz)	1.99	1.69
X-Ray Film, 120 (rolls)	.51	1.06
Santonin (tablets)	1.26	1.77
Sulfadiazine (tablets)	.11	.19

Detailed distribution figures of medical, dental and sanitation supplies and equipment for May and June, together with their monthly averages for 1946, 1947 and 1948 may be found in Inclosure No. 2.

Reference is made to previous issues of the Weekly Bulletin, as noted below, in which distribution summaries of Public Health supplies have been reported. The following corrections should be made:

Weekly Bulletin No. 127, column which now reads March & April should read January to April.

Weekly Bulletin No. 131, column which now reads April & May should read January to May.

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL DIVISION

Narcotic Control Activities Report

The June report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,288
Arrests - Registered persons	38
Unregistered persons	168
(including nine Koreans and 23 Chinese)	
Convictions - Registered persons	7
(one found not guilty)	
Unregistered persons	53
(including one Korean and seven Chinese	
Four others including one Chinese were	
found not guilty).	
Thefts of narcotics (including eight hospitals	24
Losses by fire (including one hospital)	6

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥1,000 fine to one year six months penal servitude plus ¥30,000 fine. Two out of four sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥5,000 fine to two and one-half years penal servitude. Ten out of 45 sentences of penal servitude were suspended.

Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from ¥18,000 fine to one-half year penal servitude. Two out of seven sentences to penal servitude were suspended. Three deportations were ordered including the one case in which deportation is to follow six months penal servitude.

Forty-seven registrants were admonished and eight were dealt with administratively their licenses being suspended. Eighteen non-registrants held for investigation were released because of insufficient evidence.

The report also summarized the activities of narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	2,155
Investigations originated	382
Investigations concluded	324
Investigations not concluded	395

Three arrests were reported for violation of the Marihuana Law.

Enforcement

Three persons including an ex-policeman were arrested in Tokyo for illegal possession and sale of morphine and cocaine.

Eight cases of illegal cultivation of the opium poppy were reported from Aomori Prefecture. The number of plants being cultivated varied from ten to 1,000 stalks.

SECTION VI

WELFARE DIVISION

In-Service Training Institute

The 18-day Institute for Prefectural In-Service Training Directors has been postponed to October 10 through 27. (Reference Weekly Bulletin No. 130, Section VI).

Prefectural Welfare Chiefs will attend the first two days of the Institute which will be concerned with public welfare administration. The Ministry of Welfare is requesting that material used in in-service training in the prefectures, such as manuals for Minsei-jin, instructions on policies and procedures, administrative review outlines, case record forms, monthly report forms, and suggestions for improvements in administration procedures and training, be forwarded to Mr. Matsumoto (Mr. Midzuno, referred to in previous Bulletin, has been transferred), Social Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The purpose of this Institute is to build on the past experience in the prefectures, to integrate successful plans and to formalize methods and materials which may be useful in the future.

Civil Affairs Welfare Officers are invited to consult with prefectural officials regarding the choice of the person being sent to the Institute and to be of every assistance possible in accumulating material which will be useful in the Institute discussions. Review of monthly reports indicate that Civil Affairs Welfare Officers have made a very significant contribution to the Japanese in this area and therefore it is again suggested that they forward through channels possible suggestions for future in-service training programs based on their experience.

Child Welfare

Attached to this Weekly Bulletin as Inclosure No. 3 is a copy of the Amendments to the Child Welfare Law (Law No. 211, dtd 15 Jun 49), and Inclosure No. 4, a copy of Hatsu Ji No. 70, dtd 15 Jun 49, subject: Enforcement of the Partial Amendment of the Child Welfare Law. Translations of the Cabinet Order and the Regulations will be attached to next week's Bulletin.

SECTION VII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

Appeals Activities

The attached table Inclosure No. 5, "Appeals under the Health, Seamen's and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws during the period October 1947 to July 1949", was presented by the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, on 4 August 1949 as an accounting of appeals activities, since the establishment of social insurance referees and appeals boards in 1947.

The 626 appeals reported are shown as having been filed in 44 of the 46 prefectures. No appeals have ever been reported from Yamagata or Oita Prefectures. One appeal was reported for Yamanashi in March 1948, one for Aichi in April 1948, and one for Shiga in May 1948.

Sixteen appeals were filed in Kumamoto beginning in April 1948. The last one was decided in December 1948 and no activity has been reported since.

Thirteen appeals have been made to the central appeals boards from the referees' decisions and all have been acted upon -- seven in favor of the insured.

Forty appeals have been filed in Miyagi Prefecture and all have been disposed of -- 31 in favor of the insured and 9 in support of the original determinations.

Other Prefectures reporting 25 or more appeals are: Kagawa 36, Ehime 34, Shizuoka 30, Kyoto 29, Osaka 26 and Hyogo 25.

Reporting the greater number of appeals should not be considered at this time as reflecting unfavorably upon the accuracy of the prefectural Insurance Section's original determinations. On the contrary, reporting few or no appeals warrants the inference that such prefectures have done little to acquaint the insured persons with their newly established right to a fair hearing.

Social Insurance Statistics

Inclosure No. 6 furnishes benefit payment data, as far as available and not published previously, for the remaining months of the fiscal year 1948-49 under all programs submitting regular reports.

For a description of these programs reference is made to Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletins No. 8 (1947) and No. 97 (1948) with enclosure, Technical Bulletin PH-SS-2.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief

7 Incls

1. Streptomycin Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.
2. Distribution of Medical Supplies and Equipment (May - June 1949).
3. Amendments to the Child Welfare Law (Law No. 211, dtd 15 June 49).
4. Enforcement of the Partial Amendment of the Child Welfare Law, (Hatsu Ji. #70)
5. Appeals under the Health, Seamen's and Welfare Pension Insurance Laws.
6. Social Insurance Statistics.
7. Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan for Week ended 30 July 1949.

STREPTOMYCIN TREATMENT OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

by

Marc Daniels, M. D., M.R.C.P., Diploma of Public Health Former Medical Officer for U.N.R.R.A. in Italy and Poland. Proffit Scholar at Britain's Royal College of Physicians where he carried out a survey of the effect of Tuberculosis among nurses. At present on the scientific staff of Britain's Medical Research Council in charge of the trials of Streptomycin in cases of Tuberculosis, Meningitis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

In September, 1946, a special committee of the Medical Research Council of Great Britain was asked to plan clinical trials of streptomycin in tuberculosis. At that time the amount of this drug available to Britain was very small. Preliminary results of trials in clinical tuberculosis had been published in the United States, and the clinical results in pulmonary tuberculosis were encouraging but inconclusive. At that time no controlled trial of streptomycin in pulmonary tuberculosis had been undertaken in the United States. The committee of the Medical Research Council decided then that apart from trials in miliary and meningeal tuberculosis, a part of the small supply of streptomycin available would be best employed in a rigorously planned investigation with concurrent controls. This decision was taken because past experience had shown the extreme difficulty of evaluating the effect of a drug in pulmonary tuberculosis, the natural course of this disease being so variable and unpredictable that evidence of improvement following the use of a new drug in a few cases cannot be accepted as proof of the effect of the drug.

On only one occasion in the past had a fully controlled investigation of a drug in pulmonary tuberculosis been undertaken; the difficulties of planning and conducting such a trial therefore merit study. As the numbers of patients to be available for the trial would not be very large, it was necessary that all those who would be chosen should have a similar type of the disease. For various reasons the type of case was defined as follows; acute progressive bilateral pulmonary tuberculosis of presumably recent origin, bacteriologically proved, unsuitable for collapse therapy, age group from 15-30. The selection of this type of disease constituted full justification for having a parallel series of patients treated only by bed rest, since up to the present this would be considered the only suitable form of treatment for such cases.

Suitable Cases

Seven hospitals cooperated in the trial. Patients were recruited from the areas around these hospitals, by approach to the tuberculosis officers and medical staff of hospitals in the area, explaining the nature of the scheme and asking for possibly suitable cases to be submitted. When cases were submitted the clinical particulars and X-ray films were considered by the committee's selection panel. Patients accepted were given complete priority of admission to the designated centers. Determination of whether or not a patient would be treated by streptomycin and bed rest (S case) or

Inclosure No. 1

by bed rest alone (C case) was made by reference to a statistical series. Patients were not told before admission that they were to get special treatment. C patients did not know throughout their stay in hospital that they were controlled patients in a special study; they were, in fact, treated as they had been in the past.

Each patient was to remain in bed at the centres for at least six months, and the results were to be assessed on the clinical status at the end of six months. All S patients were given streptomycin by the intramuscular routine. The dose was two grammes per day, given in four injections at six-hourly intervals. The original intention was to continue streptomycin treatment for six months. However, reports from observers in the United States indicated that the maximum effect of streptomycin was reached within the first few months, and it was therefore decided to treat patients for four months only, but to continue observation to the end of six months from admission as for C patients.

Clinical observations were entered on standard record forms designed for the trial, and the analysis of results at the end of the trial was made from these records. X-ray changes were assessed by a panel of three radiologists, each reading the films independently and not knowing if the films were of C or S cases. There was fair agreement among the three; at a final session they met to review and discuss films on which there had been a difference in interpretation, and agreement was reached without difficulty on all films.

By March, 1948, observation had been completed for 107 patients, of whom 55 had been allocated to the streptomycin group and 52 to the control group. The results of this trial were reported in the British Medical Journal, October 30, 1948.

The main results at the end of six months are as follows:- four of the 55 S patients (seven per cent) and 14 of the 52 C patients (27 per cent) died before the end of six months. Assessment of radiological appearance at six months as compared with appearance on admission showed improvement in 69 percent of S patients and in 33 percent of C patients. The improvement was considerable in 51 percent of S patients and 8 percent of C patients. In two of the four C patients who showed considerable improvement, this improvement followed induction of collapse therapy. There is no doubt of the remarkable difference between the two groups, a difference which can be definitely attributed to streptomycin therapy. Apart from those who died, deterioration was seen in 18 percent, of S cases and 34 percent of C cases.

The main difference between S and C series is among the patients clinically acutely ill on admission; thus among patients having on admission evening temperature of 101 degrees Fahrenheit or over, eight of 24 S patients and none of 19 C patients showed considerable improvement radiologically.

Among the treated patients radiological improvement occurred most often in those who, though having extensive infection, did not have large or multiple cavitation. Nevertheless in one-third of those with gross cavitation considerable improvement also occurred, principally by resolution of recent infiltrative spread; some cases thus became suitable for collapse therapy. Streptomycin therapy alone did not lead to closure of large cavities.

Major Advantage

The need for a control group in trials of a new drug for pulmonary tuberculosis is underlined by the finding that impressive clinical improvement was seen in some of the patients treated by bed-rest alone: 12 gained more than 14 pounds (6.35 kilogrammes) in weight, and in 13 of 47 febrile patients the temperature was within normal limits at the end of six months. It was to be expected that in many of those patients with gross lesions who until recently had been at work the constitutional symptoms would be temporarily improved by bed-rest, although the lesions were so advanced that bed-rest alone could not be expected to effect corresponding improvement in the radiological picture. Nevertheless it should be noted that some radiological improvement was recorded in one-third of the C patients. The improvement in these patients was mainly among those least acutely ill on admission, and it is in this group that the treated series shows the least advantage over the control series. The major advantage is among the acutely ill patients.

At the end of six months, examinations for tubercle bacilli were negative in eight S cases and in two C cases. The best results in S cases were seen in the first months of treatment.

While stressing the good results in the streptomycin group, it is important to note, first, that no clinical "cures" were effected, and that only 15 percent were bacteriologically negative (to direct examination and culture) at the end of six months; and, secondly, that this trial presents at the time of writing only a short-term evaluation. The major improvement in patients treated with streptomycin was seen in the first two to three months; in the latter half of the six-month period numbers of them began to deteriorate. Thus 21 S patients deteriorated radiologically in the fifth and six months, and four of them died. Streptomycin therapy had been stopped at the end of four months, and it is natural to ask whether the deterioration is attributable to stoppage of treatment. This seems unlikely for the majority; most had begun to deteriorate radiologically before the end of four months; only six of the 21 had improved radiologically throughout the four months, and two of these six had deteriorated clinically.

Results of tests for streptomycin sensitivity of infecting strains are available for 41 of the 55 cases treated with streptomycin. In 35 cases tests revealed in-vitro resistance from 32 to over 8,000 times that of the original strain or the standard H37Rv. In most cases streptomycin resistance emerged in the second month of treatment. It seems probable that streptomycin resistance is responsible for much of the deterioration seen in S cases after first improvement.

Apart from demonstrating in a final and unquestionable manner the value of streptomycin, the trial showed that cooperative medical work on an important scale can be carried out successfully in Britain, and that it is possible to use meagre resources in an investigation involving human beings in such a way as to get a clear answer fairly rapidly. Streptomycin is not the final answer to the treatment of tuberculosis, and it is possible that soon much more effective drugs may be found.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT
(MAY - JUNE 1949)

MONTHLY AVERAGES

I.

VALUE (Millions of Yen)

	JUNE	MAY	1949	1948	1947	1946
<u>Pharmaceuticals</u>						
Controlled Medicines	168.3	214.3	176.9	209.1	78.1	*
Non-controlled Med.	1,894.5	1,776.9	1,582.4	893.4	523.4	*
Home Remedies	376.6	496.9	435.3	305.1	153.6	*
Pharmaceuticals Total	2,439.4	2,488.2	2,194.6	1,407.6	755.1	*
Textile Sanitary Materials	183.9	216.3	185.3	105.7	6.7	*
Rubber Medical Goods	53.2	55.6	51.5	16.8	5.9	*
Surgical Instruments	43.9	44.8	35.7	26.0	12.3	*
<u>Dental:</u>						
Dental Materials	14.3	17.1	17.1	9.6	5.7	*
Dental Instruments	19.3	25.5	22.6	14.8	14.6	*
Dental Totals	23.6	42.6	39.7	24.4	20.3	*
Grand Totals	2,754.0	2,847.5	2,506.8	1,580.5	800.3	*

II.

QUANTITATIVE UNIT

Selected Pharmaceuticals

Epiphorsen	Kg	18.6	28.4	23.1	30.6	*	*
Bi Subsal Inj	Liter	254.4	467.1	256.3	476.5	*	*
Sulfathiazole Tabs/1000		6,189.1	3,991.0	6,236.5	7,750.0	*	*
Sulfadiazine Tabs/1000		365.0	211.6	582.9	2,975.0	*	*
Penicillin	O.U./						
	1,000,000	124,362.0	115,383.0	92,228.3	20,405.0	*	*
Hexylresorcinol							
Capsule Pills/1000		1,842.2	5,610.6	1,770.5	0	*	*
Santonin Tablets/1000		6,160.0	5,849.4	6,135.7	3,456.0	*	*

Vaccines

Cholera		23.0	28.4	8.6	*	*	*
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Liter	13.0	31.8	10.0	*	*	*
Diphtheria Toxoid	Liter	*	*	*	*	*	*
Tetanus Antitoxin	Liter	47.3	1	12.3	*	*	*
Small Pox Vaccine Dose							
	/1000	1,362.8	1,575.7	609.5	*	*	*
Triple Typhoid Vacc							
	Liter	2,626.0	1,053.9	1,142.3	*	*	*
Rabies Vaccine (canine)							
	Dose/1000	*	*	*	*	*	*

INCL. NO. 2

		MONTHLY AVERAGE					
	UNIT	JUNE	MAY	1949	1948	1947	1946
<u>Biologics (cont)</u>							
Rabies Vaccine (human)							
Dose/1000		*	*	42.8	*	*	*
Typhus Vaccine	Liter	21.7	18.0	196.1	*	*	*
<u>Textile Sanitary Materials</u>							
Absorbent cotton	Kg/1000	173.8	249.9	197.7	148.4	163.7	*
Lint	Piece	1,073.0	487.0	1,832.7	973.0	5,845.0	*
Gauze	Meters/1000	5,641.2	5,448.9	5,149.0	3,889.0	583.0	*
Bandage	Roll/1000	114.6	161.0	138.4	219.0	125.0	*
Triangular & Abdominal							
pcs/1000		4.7	2.0	5.7	9.0	30.0	*
Rubber Medical Goods	Kg/1000	84.1	85.8	85.6	51.0	39.0	*
Surgical Instr	Pcs/1000	3,081.7	3,218.5	3,083.3	2,105.0	1,581.0	*
Dental Instruments	Pcs/1000	435.6	569.1	342.9	362.0	277.0	*
<u>Insect & Rodent Control Supplies</u>							
DDT:							
DDT 10% Dust	Lb/1000	371.6	351.7	258.0	455.0	*	*
DDT 5% Spray	Gal/1000	220.1	97.1	86.6	133.0	*	*
<u>Equipment:</u>							
Duster, Hand	Piece	19535	5805	6938	*	*	*
Duster, Engine	Piece	165	115	50	*	*	*
Sprayer, Knapsack	Piece	6542	2295	2566	*	*	*
Sprayer, Pump Semi-Auto							
Piece		5089	1156	1802	*	*	*
Sprayer, Hand ½ gal		9399	3440	2631	*	*	*
Piece							
<u>X-ray Film</u>							
2½ x 3½	Doz	*	*	117	698	*	*
4 3/4 x 6½	Doz			349	1073	209	*
5 x 7	Doz	442	162	198	609	837	*
6½ x 8½	Doz	1736	1844	1779	1948	726	*
8 x 10	Doz	4394	3258	2800	2641	1679	*
10 x 12	Doz	27866	37031	25641	19839	15443	*
11 x 14	Doz	3632	3120	2314	1344	793	*
14 x 17	Doz	*	*	12	96	*	*
1ental	Roll	1480	2029	1266	749	155	*
120	Roll	2804	7824	5826	5493	3427	*
25 mm	Roll	8746	13352	10002	15485	35799	*
<u>X-Ray & Electrotherapy Equipment</u>							
X-ray machine	Piece	606	310	387	321	162	*
Ultra short wave	Piece	84	311	98	53	52	*
Ultra Violet Ray	Piece	92	133	86	81	19	*
Infra Red Ray	Piece	46	85	34	7	25	*
Luminous Screens	Piece	187	247	167	147	60	*
Intensifying Screens	Pc	492	281	351	269	140	*
Electro Surgical							
Instruments	Piece	8	*	5	10	7	*
		1515	1367	1129	888	465	*

Bill for the Partial Revision of Child Welfare Law.

The following revision will be made for Child Welfare Law (1947 Law No. 164).

Articles 7, 27, 34, Para. 2, and 50, Item 7, After "the home for physically handicapped children" in these Articles, "the home for blind, deaf and dumb children" shall be added.

Section II, Child Welfare Board (Jido Fukushima Iinkai)" shall be revised to "Section II, Child Welfare Council (Jido Fukushima Shingikai)".

Articles 8 and 9 will be revised as follows:

Article 8. For the purpose of investigating and deliberating the problems of welfare of children and expectant and nursing mothers, a central Child Welfare Council and Metropolitan, Hokkaido and prefectural Child Welfare Councils shall be established.

Metropolitan, Hokkaido and the prefectural Child Welfare Councils shall be established in each of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefectures.

The city, town or village (inclusive of the special ward as the same hereinafter) may establish a municipal Child Welfare Council to investigate and deliberate the matters of preceding Paragraph in case it is desired.

The Central Child Welfare Council shall be under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Welfare, the Metropolitan, Hokkaido and the prefectural Child Welfare Councils under that of the governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefecture and the municipal Child Welfare Council that of the mayor of each municipality (inclusive of the ward mayor of the special ward as will be the same hereinafter) and may answer the inquiry or make recommendations to the respective administrative organ concerned.

The Child Welfare Council may ask the administrative organs concerned for the presence of an explanation by the competent officials and presentation of the material when there is special need.

Child Welfare Councils shall always keep close liaison by providing their materials, etc., for each other according to the need.

The Central and Metropolitan, Hokkaido and prefectural Child Welfare Councils may make recommendations concerning the show and performance, book and printed matters, toys, children's plays, etc., and give necessary advice to the person who makes, conducts or sells, etc., the above in order to insure the welfare of children.

Article 9. The Central Child Welfare Council shall consist of the members not exceeding forty-five and Metropolitan, Hokkaido, prefectural, city, town or village Child Welfare Council, twenty.

The temporary board members may be appointed in the Child Welfare Council for

the investigation and deliberation on a special problem when it is necessary.

Members, regular and temporary, of the Child Welfare Councils shall be appointed or requested by the Minister of Welfare, the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture, or the mayor of the city, town or village, respectively, out of or to the officials of the administrative organs concerned, those who are engaged in services of the child's care, health and general welfare and those with knowledge and experience.

The Child Welfare Council shall have one each of chairman and vice chairman elected through the members' mutual votes.

Article 10. The addition of "and the vice chairman" shall be made after "the chairman" and "Child Welfare Board" shall be replaced by "Child Welfare Council".

Article 11. Para. 3 will be revised as follows:

The Child Welfare official shall execute the duty prescribed in preceding Paragraph within the area assigned by the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture and may request the co-operation of the mayor of the city, town or the village of the assigned area.

Article 12, Para. 1. "(including the special ward; hereinafter the same)" to be deleted.

Paragraph 2 will be revised as follows:

The child welfare worker shall have the close knowledge on the living and environmental conditions of the children and expectant and nursing mothers in order to give assistance and guidance for their care, health and the general welfare, and shall cooperate with the child welfare official's service.

Paragraph 4 will be revised as follows:

The child welfare worker is responsible to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture on his given duty.

Article 13 will be revised as follows:

Article 13. The mayor of the city, town or the village may request the child welfare official for the necessary assistance and give child welfare workers the necessary instruction besides requesting the child welfare official or the child welfare worker for the necessary reporting and submitting of the material concerning the matters provided by Article 11, Para. 2, or Article 12, Para. 2.

The child welfare official and child welfare worker shall report the conditions of the necessary matters concerning the children and expectant and nursing mothers of their assigned area to the head of the child welfare station or the mayor of the city, town or village who has the jurisdiction over the assigned area and give their opinions at the same time.

The reporting of preceding paragraph by the child welfare worker to the head of the child welfare station shall be made through the mayor of the city, town or village.

The head of the child welfare station may request the child welfare official or child welfare worker of the area under his jurisdiction to make the necessary investigation.

Article 19, Paras. 1 and 2, after "physicians" and addition of "a dentist" will be made.

The main paragraph of Article 20 will be revised as follows:

The woman who has conceived shall report her pregnancy as soon as she is able to the Metropolitan governor via the head of the health center in the case of the special ward, to the mayor of the city via the head of the health center in the case of the city provided by the Cabinet Order derived from Article 1 of Health Center Law, and to the mayor of the city, town or village in the case of the city, town or village other than the above with a diagnosis paper of pregnancy written by a physician or midwife:

Article 21, Para. 2, after "physicians", an addition of "dentists" will be made.

Article 23. The proviso of the Article will be revised as follows:

Provided that, in case there is an unavoidable reason such as there is no mothers' home available in the neighborhood, etc., an adequate protection as arrangement for admitting to a suitable institution or application of Daily Life Security Law., etc., shall be given.

Article 24 shall be revised as follows:

Article 24. The mayor of a city or headman of a town or village shall admit the infant, the preschool children or children prescribed in Article 39, Para. 2, to the day nursery for their care whose guardians are considered not able to give them an adequate care due to their work or the illness, etc.,; provided that, in case there is an unavoidable reason such as no day nursery available in the neighborhood, etc., any adequate protection available shall be given.

The proviso of Article 25 will be revised as follows:

Provided that a child over fourteen years of age who is alleged to have committed a crime comes outside the scope of this provision and shall be referred to the Family Court.

Article 26, Para. 1. After "the preceding Article", an addition of "or referred under the provision of Article 18, Para. 1 of Juvenile Law" will be made.

Article 27, Para. 1, After "the preceding Article", an addition of "or referred under the provision of Article 18 of Juvenile Law" will be made. In Para. 2 of the same Article, "the preceding Paragraph" will be replaced by "Paragraph 1" and after "in the case there is", an addition of "except with the case of preceding

Paragraph" will be made. And after Paragraph 1 of the same Article, the following Paragraph will be added:

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture shall follow the direction based on the decision of the Family Court when the procedure of preceding Paragraph is to be taken for the child referred by the provision of Article 18, Para. 2 of Juvenile Law.

The following Article will be added after Article 27:

Article 27-2. In those exceptional cases the prefectural governor of the head of the child welfare station deems it necessary to take any compulsory measure as to restrict the freedom of movement of the child or deprive him of liberty, such cases with exception of the case considered to fall under the provisions of Articles 33 and 47 shall be referred to the Family Court.

Article 28, Para. 1. "preceding Paragraph" will be replaced by "Article 27".

Article 30 will be revised as follows:

Article 30. Any person who has a child who is related with him beyond fourth degree living in his home (inclusive of the home of only one person) away from the child's parent with the intention to keep the child for over three months (one month in the case of an infant) or who has kept such child for over two months (twenty days in the case of an infant) continuously (exclusive of the person with whom a child was placed by the provision of law or ordinance or who simply offers a child a board in both of the above cases) shall report to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village in accordance to the Ordinance within three months (one month in the case of an infant) from the date when the child began to live with him; provided that it may not be applied in case the child left the home before the report period expires.

The person who had reported by the provision of preceding Paragraph shall in accordance to the Ordinance make the report in the case of the child's leave to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture via the mayor of the city, town or village within a month after the child's leave.

The guardian who is not able to bring up his child under his care with an economic reason, etc., shall consult with the child welfare station, child welfare official or child welfare worker.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may give the foster parent and the person provided by Para. 1 the necessary instruction on the care of the children or order the necessary reporting.

Article 31. The insertion of "the home for dependent, neglected and abused children" between "the care of the child in" and "the home for feeble minded" and "the home for blind, deaf and dumb children" between "handicapped children" and "or the home for juvenile" will be made.

Article 34, Para. 1. The following two Items will be added:

8. Placement of a child with a person or persons other than the child's own family for the purpose of profit to be gained from such action unless placement is made by a legally authorized employment agency placing both adults and juveniles.

9. Keeping a child under one's control for purpose harmful to the child unless such control is based on a legal employment relationship and unless such control has been authorized by the Family Court, Court of Domestic Relations, or by governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido, and the prefecture or the head of the child welfare station.

The following Article will be added after Article 34 within Chapter 11.

Article 34-2. Any person other than the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido and the prefecture who established any agency to give the child welfare service (exclusive of the child welfare station and child welfare agencies (defined by this law) shall report it before its service will be commenced to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture in accordance to the Ordinance.

The scope of the child welfare service of preceding Paragraph shall be prescribed by the Cabinet Order.

The person who had reported by the provision of Paragraph 1 shall in accordance to the Ordinance make the report in the case of the termination of the agency to the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture within ten days after the termination.

The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may, in accordance to the Ordinance, have the public official in charge of the child welfare service supervise in the field regarding the equipment and operation of the agency of Para. 1 and order the person who established the agency for the necessary reformation in case of an inadequacy for the welfare of children is found, besides requesting the head of such agency to submit the necessary report about them.

Article 35, Para. 2. "The administrative office" will be replaced by "the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture", "the local child welfare board" in Para. 3 of the same Article will be replaced by "Metropolitan, Hokkaido or the prefectural Child Welfare Council", and the following Paragraph will be added in the same Article:

The city, town, village or any other person who wishes to terminate or suspend the child welfare agency shall secure the approval of the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture in accordance to the Ordinance.

Article 39. The following Paragraph will be added to Article 39:

Despite the provision of preceding Paragraph, the day nursery may give daily care for other children with the request of their guardians in case there is special need of it.

The following Article will be added after Article 43:

Article 43-2. The homes for blind, deaf and dumb children are the agencies with purpose to give the blind (inclusive of those with intensively weak eyesight) and deaf and dumb children (inclusive of those with intensively hard hearing) the home care and the necessary guidance for their future self support.

Article 45. "Central Child Welfare Board" shall be replaced by "Central Child Welfare Council".

Article 46, Para. 2. "May order the agency to correct" will be replaced by "may order the person who established the agency for necessary correction", and "board" shall be replaced by "council".

Article 48, Para. 1, and Article 54. "and the home for physically handicapped children" will be replaced by "and the home for physically handicapped children and the home for blind, deaf and dumb children".

The following Article will be added in "Chapter IV" before Article 50:

Article 49-2. The National Treasury shall bear the expense required for the inmates of the child welfare agency established by the Nation admitted under the provisions of Article 22 to 24 inclusive or 27, Para. 1, Item 3, after they were admitted to the agency.

Article 50, Item 1, will be revised as follows:

1. Expense required for Metropolitan, Hokkaido or the prefectural Child Welfare Council.

Articles 50, 51 and 53. The word "borne" shall be replaced by "paid".

Article 51, Item 1, will be revised as follows: and the following Item will be added at the same time:

1. Expense required for the procedure provided by Articles 22, the main Paragraphs of 23 and 24.

3. Expense required for the city, town and village Child Welfare Council.

Articles 52 to 55, inclusive. The word "subsidize" shall be replaced by "bear".

Article 53, "Article 51" shall be replaced by "Article 51 (exclusive of Item 3)".

Article 56, Paragraphs 1 and 2 will be revised as follows and the following Paragraph added after the same Article, Para. 2.

The minister concerned, the governors of Metropolis, Hokkaido and prefectures, and the mayors of cities, towns and villages shall collect the expenses for the provisions of Article 49-2, Article 50, Items 6 to 8 inclusive and Article 51, Item 1, respectively, from the recipients or the persons responsible for their care.

Before the charge for the expense as provided in preceding Paragraph will be made, the mayor of the city, town or village shall request the opinion of the child welfare official or the child welfare worker and, in case it was acknowledged that the recipient or person responsible for his care is not able to meet the total or partial expense, the expense shall be borne by each of Metropolis, Hokkaido, the prefecture, city, town and village as itemized in preceding Paragraph in lieu of the person responsible.

The city, town or village where the recipient, his spouse, a lineal ascendent or descendent of the same family had resided for a year or more continuously shall bear one tenth of the expense which is borne by the Nation, Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture in lieu of the person responsible as provided by preceding Paragraph.

Article 58, Para. 1. "the administrative office" will be replaced by "The governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture", and Para. 2 will be revised as follows:

The agency with the purpose to give the service provided by any of the Articles 36 to 44 inclusive which has not obtained the approval of Article 35, Para. 2, the child welfare agency whose approval for a child welfare agency was annulled by the provision of preceding Paragraph, or the agency provided by Article 34-2 which has violated the order of Para. 4 of the same Article and its equipment and operation are deemed to be considerably harmful for the welfare of children, the governor of Metropolis, Hokkaido or the prefecture may order to suspend its service or to close the agency after requesting the opinion of Metropolitan, Hokkaido or the prefectural Child Welfare Council.

Article 60, Para. 2, "Item 7" will be replaced by "Items 7 to 9 inclusive".

Article 62. The following Paragraph will be added to the Article:

Any person who has failed to make the report provided by Article 30, Para. 1, or Article 34-2, Para. 1, is subject to the provision of preceding Paragraph.

The following Article will be added after Article 62.

Article 62-2. Any person who has violated the order of suspension or termination of the service as provided by Article 46, Para. 2, or Article 58, Para. 2, shall be punished with either an imprisonment or a fine not in excess of six months or ten thousand yen.

Article 71. After Article 56, Para. 1, an addition of "and paragraph 2" will be made and "Article 56, Para. 2" shall read as "Article 56, Para. 3".

Supplementary Rule.

This Law shall go into effect from the date of promulgation, provided that the provision of Article 34-2 in this Law a month after its promulgation.

With the enforcement of the provision of Article 34-2, the person who has established an agency authorized by the provision of Paragraph 1 of the same Article shall make the report provided by the same Article within ten days after the date.

Any person who has failed to make report provided by preceding Paragraph is subject to the provision of Article 62.

Any person who is eligible for the provision of Article 30, Para. 1, and for whom the term of the reporting provided by Para. 1 of the same Article is to expire by August 31st, 1949, shall make the reporting between 1st and 31st of the same month and year; provided that in case the child will have left the home before 31st of the same month and year, he needs no reporting.

Reason.

In order to insure the protection, health and general welfare of children, it is necessary to make the adjustment of the punishment adequate enough to control the actions harmful for the welfare of children and to adjust for the relation with Juvenile Law, besides making the city, town and village able to establish the Child Welfare Council and have the home for blind, deaf and dumb children been clearly defined. For these reasons present bill is submitted.

June 15th, 1949

To : Each of the governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures.
From : Vice-Minister of Welfare.
Re : Enforcement of the Partial Amendment of the Child Welfare Law.

The Child Welfare Law (to be called as the original law hereinafter) which was promulgated in order to insure the welfare of children and the wholesome development of the child welfare program of this country on the right track, and was put in force since January 1st last year, has met by due efforts and cooperations of all parties concerned and done much toward its goal during the past year after its enforcement. There are, however, a few points to be tightened up in order to make it more effective so that the fundamental principle of giving children healthy mental and physical nurture may be really carried out and hereby the partial amendment of child welfare law (to be called as the amended law hereinafter) and the accompanying Cabinet Order (to be called as the amended Cabinet Order hereinafter) and Regulation (to be called as the amended Ministerial Ordinance hereinafter) are promulgated on June 15th and put in force on the same day. Your cooperation for its fruitful enforcement with special attention on the following notes is highly appreciated.

Notes

I The principal features in the amendment.

The following are the main points of the amendment.

1. As the result of the partial amendment of Juvenile Law and Child Welfare Law, the juveniles under fourteen years of age who have violated the penal law and ordinance and those over fourteen and under eighteen years of age who are in danger of committing crime both of whom were outside the scope of Child Welfare Law, are now to be dealt by Child Welfare Law and concurrently by both laws respectively.

2. In order to insure the total effect of the welfare of all children who are staying with any families other than their own, the obligation to report is assigned to all persons who have children related beyond fourth degree with them.

3. In the original law the focus of the child welfare administrative function was in To, Do, Fu and prefectures and it was apt to be isolated from the city, town and village. As the child welfare administration needs to be promoted in the city, town and village, the municipalities which have the direct contact with the citizens' lives and at the same time the activities of child welfare officials and child welfare workers to be made lively in cities, towns and villages, the position of the mayors of municipalities is more clearly defined and reinforced their functional power

Inclosure No. 4.

4. In order to make the positive development of children's welfare the addition of the needed provisions in regard to the children's cultural materials was made with the purpose to promote the healthy development of children's sentiment which have been lagging behind since the war's end.

5. The original law had guidance and supervisory provision over the child welfare agencies only. But realizing its importance for other agencies in service for children, the obligation to report is provided for these agencies so that the welfare of children be more widely promoted by the guidance and supervision.

II Relation with Juvenile Law.

(Articles 25, 26, 27, 27-2 and 28 of the amended law).

Both of Juvenile and Child Welfare Laws were partially amended in the Fifth Diet and their relation with each other has met a considerable change. As their procedures are very complicated a further separate instruction will be expected to be made.

III Protection of Children's Civil Right.

(Article 30, Items 8 and 9 of Para. 1 of Art. 34, Para. 2 of Art. 62 and Para. 4 of Supplementary Provisions of the amended law and Articles 34-2, 34-3 and 34-4 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance).

1. (1) The reporting provided by Para. 1 of Article 31 of the amended Law is to effect the welfare of the children and by all means to avoid such an unfortunate case as so-called child slavery etc., by arousing the sense of responsibility of those who are keeping the children other than their relative within the fourth degree and at the same time by giving the necessary guidance for them. Therefore the above reporting must be enforced in order to get the fruitful result.

(2) It is assumed that the majority of those who must make such reporting are keeping the children with good intention. Therefore care must be taken when the report is to be made not to give any impression as it may damage their good intention but to obtain their understanding and cooperation.

(3) While the education of general public to the reporting will be made by the Ministry, the same effort on your part in each of To, Do, Fu and prefectures utilizing the press, radio etc., is requested.

(4) The report sheet must be prepared according to the attached form No. 2 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance by To, Do, Fu or the prefecture and distributed to the cities, towns and villages where, if possible, they may be distributed by the child welfare workers so that the economic responsibility of those subject to the reporting may be lessened.

(5) The report shall be made in two duplicates one of which shall be kept in the municipality and other in To, Do, Fu or the prefecture (according to the local situation the child welfare center will do).

(6) Each of To, Do, Fu and prefectures shall keep the records submitted with the list book as per the attached form by which the child welfare centers, child welfare officials or the child welfare workers shall grasp the real situation of the children staying with the persons who made the report and in case of any finding against the welfare of these children necessary action shall be taken.

In order to get the expected result from the report system, the child welfare workers must know the real situation of the children in their assigned area and give adequate guidance. For this purpose they must know the contents of the report sheet thoroughly. Therefore it must be guided that a thorough-going study and deliberation on the report sheet be made by them at their regular monthly conference etc.

It is also requested that the joint instruction Welfare Ministry Issue (Hatsu Ji) No. 45 (May 14th, 1949) to each of To, Do, Fu and prefectures from Vice-Minister of Welfare, Director of Attorney Administration, Vice-Ministers of Labor and Education shall be referred to in relation with the above.

(7) "The children related within fourth degree" in Article 30 of the amended Law means the children who are within fourth degree of relationship as provided by Article 726 of Civil Code. Consequently one's cousins and the children of his nephew or niece etc., are within fourth degree of relationship. "His home (inclusive of the home of only one person) means the living place where generally speaking man and wife or parents and children live their private lives including the same where a single person is living as his or her private home and those for instance such as the school or factory dormitories are not included.

"The person with whom a child was placed by the provision of law or ordinance" means foster parent in Child Welfare Law or one with whom a child was trusted as provided by Article 25 of Juvenile Law. And "the person who simply offered a child a board" means one who offered just room and meals and has no supervisory responsibility over the child. While there is some question about it with one who is keeping a friend's child because of the child's school attendance, the children under the age of middle school completion are considered to be in need of one with supervisory responsibility and the person who is keeping such child with him must not be taken as "the person who simply offered a child a board."

(8) Among the children who are staying with the persons who are subject to the report as provided by Para. 1 of Article 30 of the amended law, there must be those living and employed by the person for instance as the housemaid, nursery maid, farm hand or store help etc. As these children may very likely be subject to Labor Standard Law, close liaison must be taken with Labor Standard Supervisory Office in order that the adequate guidance and protection in the daily program of the children may be given.

Among the above type of cases there must be some who keep the children with the purpose of vocational in-service training as apprentice which shall be reported with all concrete details to be entered.

(9) Out of the persons subject to the provision of Para. 1 of Article 30 of the amended Law those whose term of the report by Para. 1 of the same Article is to expire by August 31st, 1949 are obliged to make their report of Para. 1 of Article 30 of the amended Law, in accordance to Para. 4 of Supplementary Provisions, between August 1st and 31st of the same month. Consequently To, Do, Fu and prefectures must get ready before the end of July with the report sheets all made and all its procedures arranged and at the same time with the enlightenment of the general public to this report system made so that the report may be carried out successfully during the reporting period. The person who are keeping such children with them on the day of the enforcement of the amended Law, are, according to the non-retrospective principle of the law, considered to have started to keep such children as provided by Para. 1 of Article 30 of the amended Law on the same day when the amended Law is put in force. Consequently those who have to report before August 31st are legally speaking only those with infants and those with children other than the infant may make the report before September 14th. Nevertheless as it is desirable to have the reporting done as much as possible at this time, the persons who are keeping such children with intention to keep on for three months or more shall be guided to make the report during the month of August.

(10) Generally speaking the child slavery or cruelty to a child is presumed to be caused by economic reasons etc., by which parents cannot bring up their own children under their care and ruthlessly trust the latter with the stranger. Therefore the general public shall be enlightened to the services of the child welfare centers, child welfare officials and child welfare workers to whom any one who is not able to bring up his own child under the economic stress etc., must surely take up the problem for consultation. The child welfare center, child welfare official and child welfare worker shall be guided and helped to make their effort for early discoveries of such persons and to take proper action by either application of Daily Life Security Law, placing with a foster parent or a child welfare or other adequate measure for those consulted or those in need.

2. (1) Items 8 and 9 of Para. 1 of Article 34 of the amended Law are aiming to control any action by which a child's civil right is defied. The action as provided by Item 8 means intermediary arrangement for the care of the children of the needy family with the purpose of any profit to be gained and the action as provided by Item 9 means forcing the child in unjust relation of one's subordinate such as so-called oyabun-kobun and forcing him to actions harmful for the child's mental and physical development. As both of these actions are extremely detrimental for children all To, Do, Fu and prefectures shall have their child welfare centers, child welfare officials and child welfare workers etc., make their best effort in abolishing such actions by needed investigations and guidance as well as by close liaison and cooperation with local Labor Standard Bureau, Police and other organs concerned etc.

(2) "For the purpose of profit to be gained" in Item 8 of Para. 1 of Art. 34 of the Amended Law means for the purpose to receive money or any other thing as the compensation of the arranging action and as long as the action was done with such intention it has nothing to do with the facts that it was done only once or continuously and if the money or other thing was actually received or not. Also "purpose harmful to the child" in Item 9 of Para. 1 of Art. 34 of the amended Law means any action which is objectively considered to bring a harmful effect on child's mind and body and "keeping a child under one's control" means to place a child in the position by which one can control the child's will.

IV Clarification of the position of the municipality.

(Articles 8, 9, Para. 3 of 11 and 13 of the amended Law)

1. As the relations of the mayors of cities, towns and village and child welfare officials and child welfare workers are clarified by Article 13 of the amended Law, guidance shall be made as to have the municipal mayors to keep functional liaison and cooperation with these organs so that the child welfare administration in each district may be well propelled.

2. (1) As the municipal child welfare council is a big instrument for propelling the child welfare administration in its district, it will be encouraged to be organized if possible.

(2) The members of the municipal child welfare council shall be selected out of municipal personnel, child welfare officials, child welfare workers, child welfare institution personnel, people concerned with school, social education, PTA, police and attorney, labor administration, health and sanitation, delegates of women's association, young people's association and cultural association etc., so that full cooperation of the public and private may help its fruition.

When the municipal mayor appointed the members of the municipal child welfare council, he shall be instructed to send its list containing the names, vocations, ages etc., of the members shall be sent to the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture.

(3) The matters on which the municipal mayor is to be instructed to take up with the municipal child welfare council for investigation and deliberation may differ by each local situation. As the immediate step, however, it shall be guided that the education of the general public toward the child welfare thought and child and youth guidance in view of the prevention of delinquency should be the points to be emphasized.

(4) For the matters the municipal child welfare council has deliberated and decided, it shall be guided as to have the administrative organs concerned and concerned associations share their responsibilities and carry out in cooperation.

V. Recommendation and advice regarding the child cultural materials.

(Para. 7 of Article 8 of the amended Law).

1. In making a recommendation or giving an advice an effort must be paid to have the recommendation or advice be proper and adequate by organizing a special sub-committee within the municipal child welfare council consisting of the specialists in the given field.

2. Advice shall be made to the manufacturer, producer or dealers of the child cultural material which checks the children's healthy mental or physical growth with concrete method shown, for instance advising to stop or reform the manufacturing to the person who is manufacturing a toy which is harmful for the health of infants or advising a certain picture show producer to limit the admission of the children under certain age etc.

As these advices are to urge the people concerned for their moral reflection and voluntary reformation and has no legal compulsory power, their understanding and active cooperation should be worked out to be obtained.

3. As for the procedure and other necessary matters regarding the recommendation and advice in connection with the child cultural material, each of To, Do, Fu and the prefectural child welfare councils shall determine. The procedures etc., of the recommendation or advice made by central child welfare council will be sent in near future to be used as reference.

4. As for the recommendation of the child cultural material, To, Do, Fu or prefectural child welfare council shall better do it on local basis; Provided that it is perfectly alright for a local child welfare council to recommend a child cultural material which was recommended by the central child welfare council.

5. Any recommendation or advice in connection of children's cultural material made by To, Do, Fu or a prefectural child welfare council shall be reported to this Ministry.

VI Report to be made by Child Welfare Services.

(Articles 34-2 and Para. 2 of 62, Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Supplementary Provisions of the amended Law; Article 9-2 of the amended Cabinet Order, and Articles 36-2 and 36-3 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance).

1. "Any agency to give the child welfare service" in Article 34-2 of the amended Law includes the services enumerated in Article 9-2 of the amended Cabinet Order. It includes all of these regardless of profit or non-profit, or partial or total use of the agency for the child welfare service. Therefore a part of a department store used for the children's play room or ground also needs to be reported as provided by Article 34-2 of the amended Law.

2. The child guidance program of the municipal police office is mainly with the purpose of crime prevention and does not fall under Item 1 of Article 9-2 of the amended Cabinet Order.

3. The persons who have established the agencies giving the child welfare services which are subject to the reporting and already made reporting as provided by Article 2 of Social Service Law need to report by Article 34-2 of the amended Law.

4. The reporting obligation of the person who has established an agency giving any child welfare service as provided by Article 9-2 of the amended Cabinet Order is to become applicable from July 14th according to Para. 1 of Supplementary Provisions of the amended Law. And as the person who has such agency on that day must make report before July 23rd according to Para. 2, general enlightenment must be done about it.

VII The Child Welfare Agency.

(Articles 35, 39, 43-2, Para. 2 of 46, Para. 1 of 48, Para. 2 of 58, and 62-2, and Article 38 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance).

1. When the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture was requested to give the approval for termination or suspension of the child welfare service according to Para. 5 of Article 35 of the amended Law, careful considerations must be given on the dispositions of the inmates and properties and if necessary an approval on condition must be given.

2. The day nursery is now able, if necessary, to receive any children other than the infants or preschool children by Para. 2 of Article 39 of the amended Law. So the day nurseries shall be guided to receive the children of the school age in need of care and not to keep the infants or preschool children whose families are able to give them proper care while there is such needy children uncared.

3. By the provision of Article 31 of the amended Law the children in the home for dependent, neglected and abused children now may stay in the home until they become of the age of twenty. This extension of the age of the children in the home does not apply to the new admission of the children over eighteen and under twenty years of age. When the child needs to stay in the home for dependent, neglected and abused children after eighteen years of age a review by the child welfare center must be made to decide whether the extension of the child's stay in the home is really necessary or not.

4. The provision of suspension or closing of the agency of Para. 2 of Article 58 of the amended Law is tightened up by the provision of punishment by Article 62-2 of the amended Law. Nevertheless more emphasis should be laid on the positive guidance and progress of the child welfare agencies and service and not on resorting to the compulsory provision of suspension or closing of their service which should be applied to the only cases extremely harmful for the welfare of the children if left as they are.

VIII Nursery Teacher.

(Item 3 of Para. 1 of Article 13, Art. 22, and Para. 2 of Supplementary Provisions of the amended Cabinet Order; and Articles 41-2, 41-3 and 43-2).

1. The Welfare Minister's approval provided by Item 3 of Para. 1 of Article 13 of the amended Cabinet Order is specifically provided for such women who have been in the child welfare service for years and are well able and adequate. The governors of To, Do, Fu and prefectures are required to make thoughtful selection on this matter avoiding random selection but only really adequate persons should be chosen and application shall be sent for approval with the following paper to the Minister of Welfare. It is to be noted that the consent of To, Do, Fu or prefectural child welfare council shall be obtained before it.

- (1) Personal history
- (2) Reason why the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture has recommended
- (3) Consent of To, Do, Fu or prefectural child welfare council.

2. As the validity of the provision of Item 3 of Para. 1 of Article 13 of the amended Cabinet Order is to expire by December 31st, 1950, the application for Welfare Minister's approval must be sent at latest November 30th, 1950.

3. The partial release from the examination subjects as provided by Para. 1 of Article 41 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance is authorized for next year and year after next only and it does not matter how many times the nursery teacher examination may be held in a year. Therefore suppose in prefecture there are examinations twice in a year (during the period between April 1st and next March 31st) for instance in April and October and a person who passed a part of the subjects of nursery teacher examination in April may keep her privilege until the time when October examination of next year. Any person who has passed the examination a part of the subjects in one prefecture may have the same privilege of the release from the nursery teacher examination on the subject in another prefecture.

4. The release from the examination of the subject as provided by Para. 2 of Article 41-2 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance shall apply to only those who have completed the designated subjects in the designated school or agency after the fiscal year designated by Welfare Minister.

IX Expense.

(Articles 49-2, Item 1 of 50, Items 1 and 3 of 51, 53 and Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of 56, and Article 16 of amended Cabinet Order.)

1. Article 49-2 and Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of Article 56 of the amended Law are substantially same as those of the original Law with an exception of the expense for the temporary sheltering. They are only rearranged the the various provisions of the original law more logically and it may be described in detail as follows:

(1) The expense required after the child was admitted to a child welfare institution established by the Nation is to be paid by the national treasury and the competent minister is to charge the expense to the child or the person who is responsible for the child's care. But, in case the mayor of the city, town or village considers the child or the responsible person for his care is not able to bear its total or a partial expense, the national treasury shall bear its total or a partial expense in lieu of the person according to the degree of the need.

(2) The expenses provided by Items 6 to 8 inclusive of Article 50 of the amended Law are to be paid by the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture who is to make charges of the expenses to the recipient or the person who is responsible for his care. But, in case the mayor of the city, town or village considers the recipient or the responsible person for his care is not able to bear its total or a partial expense, To, Do, Fu or the prefecture shall bear its total or a partial expense in lieu of the person according to the degree of the need. (Suppose the expense to be borne in this case as X): Provided that, in case the recipient, his spouse, a lineal ascendant or descendant of the same family has resided for a year or more in the city, town or village (make this case as A), the city, town or village must bear one tenth of X. As the national treasury is to bear eight tenths of expense to To, Do, Fu or the prefecture according to the provision of Article 53 of the amended Law, To, Do, Fu or the prefectural responsibility is in final analysis 1/10 of X in case of A and 2/10 of X in case other than A.

In past cities, towns and villages have borne not a particle of the expenses of the temporary sheltering and the expense for which the governor of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture considered its release specially necessary regardless of the case of A or not. But with this amendment the city, town or village is now obliged to bear 1/10 of X in case of X.

(3) The expense provided by Item 1 of Article 51 of the amended Law is to be borne by the city, town or village and the municipal mayor is to charge its expense to the recipient or the person responsible for his care. But in case the municipal mayor considers the recipient or the responsible person for his care not able to afford for its total or a partial expense, the city, town or village is to bear its total or a partial expense in lieu of the person according to the degree of the need (suppose the amount of the expense to be borne as B). According to Articles 53 and 55 of the amended Law the national treasury and To, Do, Fu or the prefecture are to bear for the city, town or village eight tenths and one tenth of B respectively. Which leaves one tenth of municipality's responsibility. The above relation is not changed with the case of A or not.

2. The expense for the municipal child welfare council is to be borne by the municipality which has established it under the provision of Item 3, Article 51 of the amended Law and the national treasury and To, Do, Fu and the prefecture are not to bear its expense.

3. In past the home for physically handicapped children (inclusive of blind, deaf and dumb children) was to get one half and one third of its equipment expense from the national treasury and To, Do, Fu or the prefecture respectively regardless whether its inmates are considered not able to bear its expense or not. Items 1 and 2 of Article 16 of the amended Law, however, changed the rates of the national responsibility as one third and of To, Do, Fu or the prefectural as one fourth for those in which the children who are able to afford to pay their expenses are to be admitted leaving the other kind (for the children who are not able to pay their expense) as they were.

X Miscellaneous.

(Articles 8, 9, Para. 2 of 12, Paras. 1 and 2 of 19, 20 and 21 of the amended Law; Articles 1 and 2 of the amended Cabinet Order; and Article 11 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance).

1. "The personnel of the administrative organs concerned" in Para. 1 of Article 1 of the amended Cabinet Order include on local basis the personnel of To, Do, Fu or the prefecture, branch office, district office, health center, child welfare station (center), To, Do, Fu or the prefectural labor standard bureau, labor standard supervisory office, national rural police regional headquarters, To, Fu or prefectural headquarters, police office, municipal police headquarters, police office, city, town and village etc., who are qualified for the child welfare council members with limitation of their total number within one quarter of its existing members.

2. In case a judge and the personnel of National, To, Do, Fu, the prefectural or the municipal institutions for the education, medicine and public health, research and child welfare, who do not fall under the personnel of the administrative organs concerned, may be selected as the members of the child welfare council as those who have been in the service of child's protection or health or with knowledge and experience, the total number of these people and the members of the preceding paragraph shall never be more than two fifths of the total existing members.

3. With the temporary members of the child welfare council there is no limitation of the preceding two paragraphs.

4. The child welfare council shall be guided to make close mutual liaisons by providing the materials for each other. For instance when a certain prefectural child welfare council has made a recommendation for a children's cultural material, a contact should be made with the central child welfare council and with other necessary prefectural and municipal child welfare councils within its own prefecture so that the promotion of the children's welfare may be propelled.

5. The duty of the child welfare worker is defined in Para. 2, Article 12 of the amended Law. They are not only to cooperate with the child welfare official for the problems dealt by the latter, but are to be guided as to make their positive effort for the protection, health and promotion of the welfare of the children and expectant and nursing mothers in their assigned area with the intimate knowledge of the latters' living and environmental conditions.

6. The report of pregnancy and issuance of the maternal-and-child handbook are to be made via the health center as provided by Article 20 of the amended Law and Article 11 of the amended Ministerial Ordinance respectively. The health guidance of the expectant and nursing mothers, the infant and preschool children is to be made by the health center, physician, midwife, public health nurse and dentist. A separate detailed instruction is expected to be sent to you.

Attached Sheet:

List of Persons Reported by the Provision of
Article 30 of Child Welfare Law.

												city, ward county (gun)		
												No.		
Receipt No. of Prof.	Received date of the re- port per Para. 1 of Art. 30 of Law.	Of persons who keep the Children					Of the children living with other families					Received date of the re- port per Para. 2 of Art. 30 of Law.	Remarks	
		Address	Name	Sex	Age	Oc- cupa- tion	Name	Sex	Age	Name & Ad- dress of parents or legal guardian				

Notes for entry:

1. This list is to be made for each city (each ward in case of Tokyo-to with special wards and the cities of Osaka, Nagoya, Kyoto, Kobe and Yokohama) and each county (gun).
2. When the report per Para. 2 of Art. 30 of Law is received, a vortical line in red ink deleting the entry of the particular case from "Receipt No." to "Name and address of parent or legal guardian" is to be drawn and the date of the report is to be entered.
3. In the column of "Remarks" such fact as for instance the total number of the children in case the person report per Para. 1 of Art. 30 of the Law has already other child or children with him should be entered so that the list may be used more conveniently for information.

APPEALS
UNDER
HEALTH INSURANCE LAW
SEAMEN'S INSURANCE LAW
WELFARE PENSION INSURANCE LAW
SUMMARY FOR OCTOBER 1947 TO JULY 1949

Name of Pref.	No. of Ap-peals	No. of Ap-peals de-cided	Date first Appeals Filed	Date of latest Decision	In Favor of		No. Carr'd to Cent.	No. Dec'd by Cent.	In Favor of	
					Insured	Insurer			Insured	Insurer
Hokkaido	23	22	14 Jun 48	18 Jun 49	19	3				
Aomori	23	20	10 Apr 48	12 Jul 49	18	2				
Iwate	11	11	15 Mar 48	30 Jun 49	7	4				
Miyagi	40	40	8 May 48	30 Jun 49	31	9	1	1	1	
Akita	2	2	2 Apr 48	15 Apr 48	1	1				
Yamagata										
Fukushima	21	18	20 Apr 48	23 Jun 49	11	7				
Ibaraki	13	12	10 Apr 48	22 Jun 49	7	5				
Tochigi	17	15	15 Mar 48	25 Apr 49	5	10	1	1	1	
Gunma	8	8	30 May 48	12 Nov 48	7	1				
Saitama	12	9	5 Apr 48	6 May 49	3	6				
Chiba	5	5	20 May 48	30 May 49	3	2				
Tokyo	8	8	10 Mar 48	22 Jun 49	5	3				
Kanagawa	6	5	21 Jun 48	7 Jan 49	2	3				
Niigata	11	9	23 May 48	2 Jun 49	7	2				
Toyama	2	2	20 May 48	11 Jun 48		2				
Ishikawa	9	9	12 Jul 48	30 Jun 49	4	5				
Fukui	12	12	30 Jan 48	23 Jun 49	6	6				
Yamanashi	1	1	1 Mar 48	11 Mar 48	1					
Nagano	7	7	12 Aug 48	6 Jun 49	4	3				
Gifu	20	10	13 May 48	1 Jun 49	4	6				
Shizuoka	30	28	20 Jan 48	30 Jun 49	12	16				
Aichi	1	1	28 Apr 48	13 May 48		1				
Mie	13	13	30 Mar 48	13 Jun 49	8	5				
Shiga	1	1	25 May 48	1 Jun 48		1				
Kyoto	29	27	8 Jan 48	23 May 49	14	13	2	2	2	
Osaka	26	21	23 Mar 48	18 Jun 49	9	12				
Hyogo	25	25	19 Dec 48	28 Jun 49	17	8	1	1		1
Nara	10	9	20 May 48	8 Jul 49	18	1				
Wakayama	13	13	8 Jul 48	7 Apr 49	6	7	1	1		1
Tottori	13	12	12 Mar 48	28 Jun 49						
Shimane	6	6	7 Aug 48	8 Jun 49	3	3	1	1		1
Okayama	21	21	29 Mar 48	7 Jun 49	10	11				
Hiroshima	12	12	17 Apr 48	17 Jun 49	6	6				
Yamaguchi	19	7	6 Mar 48	30 Apr 49	2	5				
Tokushima	12	12	18 Jun 48	30 Jun 49	9	3				
Kagawa	36	34	29 Mar 48	25 Jun 49	20	14	1	1	1	
Ehime	34	33	15 Mar 48	10 Jun 49	13	20				
Kochi	2	2	22 Jun 48	18 Jul 48		2				
Fukuoka	15	15	9 Jun 48	30 Jun 49	5	10	3	3	1	2
Saga	8	8	20 Sep 48	15 Mar 49	5	3	2	2	1	1
Nagasaki	12	12	15 May 48	2 Apr 49	10	2				
Kumamoto	16	16	10 Apr 48	2 Dec 48	1	15				
Oita										
Miyazaki	14	17	27 May 48	5 Apr 49	10	7				
Kagoshima	14	14	6 Mar 48	Jun 49	6	8				
TOTAL	626	584			326	258	13	13	7	6

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Government-managed Health Insurance (Seifu Kansho Kenko Hoken),
Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month *

January 1949

	Cases <u>a/</u>	Days <u>b/</u>		Amount	
		Total	Per Case	Total <u>y</u>	Per Case <u>o/</u>
A. To Primary Insured <u>c/</u>					
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	347,748	3,105,793	8.9	261,889,263	753
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	85,473	533,174	6.3	89,545,583	1,050
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	405	15,179	37.5	1,505,897	3,720
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	4,841	134,656	27.8	10,362,441	2,140
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	387	10,159	26.3	739,571	1,920
6. Sickmess & injury allowance <u>i/</u>	20,878	685,012	32.8	45,655,444	2,186
7. Maternity allowance <u>j/</u>	1,330	77,646	46.8	3,312,545	1,990
8. Delivery expense <u>k/</u>	1,683	-	-	1,992,899	1,184
9. Nursing allowance <u>l/</u>	1,007	127,980	128.0	430,400	430
10. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	1,118	-	-	3,899,105	3,480
11. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	1,031	17,829	-	1,265,857	-
B. To Dependents of Insured <u>c/</u>					
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	192,645	1,558,897	8.2	61,417,054	329
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	21,776	153,804	7.1	11,119,382	512
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	72	2,524	35.1	106,207	1,472
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	8,056	139,851	17.3	6,198,993	768
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	250	5,566	22.3	183,025	733
6. Delivery expenses <u>k/</u>	16,072	-	-	7,963,942	496
7. Nursing allowances <u>l/</u>	11,908	1,847,820	155.0	5,484,030	461
8. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	2,545	-	-	2,574,340	1,010
9. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	4	-	-	5,305	-

See footnotes at end of table.

February 1943

		Days b/		Amount	
		Cases a/	Total	Per case	Total
					Per Case c/
A. To Primary Insured c/					
1.	Medical care benefits d/	400,539	3,607,142	9.0	299,244,230
2.	Dental care benefits e/	94,965	668,493	7.1	90,533,309
3.	Nursing care benefits f/	466	17,599	37.8	2,182,711
4.	Medical care expenses g/	4,253	133,653	31.4	10,606,970
5.	Dental care expenses h/	346	8,803	25.4	597,185
6.	Sickness & injury allowance i/	19,716	643,538	32.6	47,196,364
7.	Maternity allowance j/	1,766	85,761	49.6	3,767,907
8.	Delivery expense k/	2,031	-	-	2,500,888
9.	Nursing allowance l/	1,016	135,150	133.5	469,109
10.	Funeral expenses m/	1,335	-	-	5,045,798
11.	Other benefits n/	1,503	25,083	-	1,845,569
B. To Dependents of Insured c/					
1.	Medical care benefits d/	240,457	1,713,170	7.1	75,091,537
2.	Dental care benefits e/	26,302	172,190	6.6	11,839,010
3.	Nursing care benefits f/	80	2,791	34.8	146,761
4.	Medical care expenses g/	9,084	148,055	16.3	6,293,057
5.	Dental care expenses h/	256	6,363	24.9	201,943
6.	Delivery expenses i/	19,317	-	-	9,660,300
7.	Nursing allowance j/	14,219	2,108,670	148.2	6,372,530
8.	Funeral expenses m/	2,980	-	-	3,060,800
9.	Other benefits n/	6	-	-	5,710

See footnotes at end of table.

March 1949 11/

A. To Primary Insured c/

	Cases <u>a/</u>	Days <u>b/</u>		Amount	
		Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case <u>d/</u>
		<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Y</u>
1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	319,300	2,772,568	8.8	249,114,442	788
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	87,350	533,774	6.1	78,716,234	903
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	365	13,476	39.0	1,675,918	4,600
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	2,034	75,298	29.8	5,917,650	2,340
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	151	3,920	24.3	237,389	1,470
6. Sickness & injury allowance <u>i/</u>	14,629	471,992	32.3	37,119,090	2,640
7. Maternity allowance <u>j/</u>	1,203	54,838	45.6	2,677,469	2,230
8. Fertility expense <u>k/</u>	1,322	-	-	1,765,265	1,340
9. Nursing allowance <u>l/</u>	604	78,390	130.0	263,290	436
10. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	811	-	-	3,369,040	4,150
11. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	1,142	19,616	-	1,327,617	-

B. To Dependents of Insured c/

1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	252,634	1,945,072	7.7	75,182,091	298
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	30,543	182,262	6.0	14,475,997	474
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	49	1,699	34.6	116,115	2,370
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>	6,788	100,892	14.8	4,033,750	596
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>	211	3,698	17.5	130,931	620
6. Fertility expenses <u>k/</u>	12,747	-	-	6,286,900	493
7. Nursing allowances <u>l/</u>	9,576	1,310,100	134.0	4,550,650	464
8. Funeral expenses <u>m/</u>	1,931	-	-	1,947,200	1,010
9. Other benefits <u>n/</u>	6	-	-	2,875	-

11/ Report of one prefecture missing.
See footnotes on next page.

FOOTNOTES:

- */ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.
- a/ The number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. Even in pregnancy cases, one pregnancy may give rise to more than one case of maternity allowance if the woman interrupts her maternity leave, goes back to work, and later resumes her maternity leave.
- b/ In Japanese medical practice "a day of service" may be any one of the following: (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug provided to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.
- c/ The benefit provisions summarized below are as of 1 August 1948 pursuant to the revision in the law which became effective on that date.
- d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years if necessary.
- e/ Available on the same terms as d/.
- f/ The services of a nurse, when needed are available on the same terms as d/ and e/.
- g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care is not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtain care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. The refund may not exceed the actual expenditure but may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees may be above those set for insurance treatment. The figures shown include also nursing care benefits paid in cash by way of reimbursement.
- h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/.
- i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work after a three day waiting period and for not more than six months, except in cases of tuberculosis in which the period is extended to 18 months. The rate of compensation is 60 percent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents.
- j/ Paid to insured women (not dependents) for a period of 42 days before and 42 days after delivery or as long a part thereof as they are absent from work, the rates are the same as under i/.
- k/ A lump-sum grant payable to the insured mother at half the rate of her monthly wage but not less than ¥1,000. If hospitalization is provided, the amount is reduced by one half. Dependents receive a partial refund of midwives' fees paid at a flat rate of ¥500, which is paid under the same heading.

- l/ Paid to the mother for six months after delivery at the rate of ¥100, for both insured women and dependents.
- m/ Paid to the person arranging for the funeral of the deceased. It is paid at the rate of one month's pay but not less than ¥2,000. For the funeral of dependent a lump sum of ¥1,000 is paid.
- n/ Mainly transportation expenses to and from the hospital; full reimbursement thereof to primary insured, reimbursement of 50 percent for dependents. Prior to July 1948, a great many other dependents' benefits were included in this category. This was due to a working arrangement between Health Insurance and National Health Insurance whereby the former paid a lump-sum to the latter for treatment given to dependents whose family heads were insured under Health Insurance but who obtained treatment nevertheless under the National Health Insurance System. Until 1 July 1948 no accounting was rendered by National Health Insurance on how this money was spent. Hence, all of it was shown under "other benefits". Since that date, however, such accounting has been required: the dependents' benefits provided from this transfer amount have been listed under the respective headings according to the breakdown received.
- o/ The per-case amounts of cash benefits are not necessarily identical with the standard set in the law. This is due to the fact that the figures chosen here are those of benefits actually paid out and may comprise several installments of a recurring benefit.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Society-managed Health Insurance (Kumiai Kansho Kenko Hoken)
Fiscal Year 1948-49, by Month *

January 1949

	Cases b/	Pays c/		Total ¥	Per Case ¥
		Total	Per Case		
A. To Primary Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/ p/	435,980	3,300,396	7.2	183,139,000	402
2. Nursing care benefits f/					
3. Dental care benefits e/	53,962	314,728	5.9	37,757,000	702
4. Medical care expenses g/ h/ p/	8,105	159,994	19.8	14,396,000	1,770
5. Dental care expenses h/					
6. Sickness and injury allowance i/	33,021	702,375	21.4	66,451,000	2,610
7. Maternity allowance j/	1,055	35,723	33.8	2,232,000	2,111
8. Delivery expenses k/	926	-	-	1,746,000	1,883
9. Nursing allowance l/	899	-	-	380,000	423
10. Funeral expenses m/	1,427	-	-	4,583,000	3,220
11. Other benefits n/	-	-	-	-	-
B. To Dependents of Insured					
1. Medical care benefits d/ p/	291,894	2,168,651	7.5	53,061,000	199
2. Medical care expenses e/ g/					
3. Dental care benefits e/ h/ p/	14,908	120,649	8.1	6,761,000	456
4. Dental care expenses h/					
5. Delivery expenses k/	28,279	-	-	11,812,000	420
6. Nursing allowance l/	34,334	-	-	8,507,000	246
7. Funeral expenses m/	4,265	-	-	4,260,000	996

See footnotes at end of table.

February 1949 a/

A. To Primary Insured

	Cases b/	Days c/		Amount	
		Total	Per Case	Total	Per Case d/
1. Medical care benefits e/) p/	634,071	4,413,341	6.9	269,943,000	426
2. Nursing care benefits f/)	78,667	481,802	6.1	45,968,000	584
3. Dental care benefits e/)	7,142	168,689	23.6	15,013,000	2,100
4. Medical care expenses g/) p/	34,080	444,581	12.7	73,142,000	2,150
5. Dental care expenses h/)	1,244	46,427	37.3	3,085,000	2,480
6. Sickness and injury allowance i/	1,165	-	-	2,220,000	1,910
7. Maternity allowance j/	642	-	-	207,000	323
8. Delivery expenses k/	1,286	-	-	6,009,000	4,670
9. Nursing allowance l/	-	-	-	-	-
10. Funeral expenses m/	-	-	-	-	-
11. Other benefits n/	-	-	-	-	-

B. To Dependents of Insured

1. Medical care benefits o/) p/	351,780	2,445,500	6.9	35,808,000	244
2. Medical care expenses q/)	23,939	130,424	5.5	9,780,000	409
3. Dental care benefits r/) p/	26,524	-	-	13,189,000	498
4. Dental care expenses s/)	28,241	-	-	10,154,000	359
5. Delivery expenses t/	4,598	-	-	4,659,000	994
6. Maternity allowance u/	-	-	-	-	-
7. Funeral expenses v/	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

March 1949 a/

A. To Primary Insured

	Cases b/	Days c/		Total Amount	Per Case d/
		Total	Per Case	Total	
1. Medical care benefits e/)	675,020	4,798,073	7.1	326,255,000	474
2. Nursing care benefits f/)					
3. Dental care benefits g/)	104,063	598,591	5.8	65,520,000	630
4. Medical care expenses h/)	7,743	188,955	24.4	16,358,000	2,118
5. Dental care expenses i/)					
6. Sickness and injury allowance j/	40,857	953,307	23.3	92,108,000	2,260
7. Maternity allowance k/	1,475	51,294	34.8	3,716,000	2,520
8. Delivery expenses l/	1,259	-	-	2,320,000	1,840
9. Nursing allowance m/	1,082	-	-	323,000	300
10. Funeral expenses n/	1,170	-	-	5,923,000	5,050
11. Other benefits o/	-	-	-	-	-

B. To Dependents of Insured

1. Medical care benefits p/)	419,151	2,918,657	7.0	93,958,000	224
2. Medical care expenses q/)					
3. Dental care benefits r/)	34,397	211,177	6.2	11,828,000	345
4. Dental care expenses s/)					
5. Delivery expenses t/	25,595	-	-	12,671,000	491
6. Nursing allowance u/	34,862	-	-	16,981,000	315
7. Funeral expenses v/	4,394	-	-	4,884,000	996

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

- */ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. Data based on reports from an average of 70 Health Insurance Societies representing approximately 12 percent of the number of insured and a fair cross-section of the industries covered and of the size distribution among the societies.
- a/ The benefit provisions summarized below are as of 1 August 1948, pursuant to a revision in the law which became effective on that date. These are minimum standards. Societies may, and often do, grant more liberal benefits.
- b/ The number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. Even in pregnancy cases, one pregnancy may give rise to more than one case of maternity allowance if the woman interrupts her maternity leave, goes back to work, and later resumes her maternity leave.
- c/ In Japanese medical practice "a day of service" may be any one of the following (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug supplied to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug has been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.
- d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years if necessary.
- e/ Available on the same terms as d/.
- f/ The services of a nurse, when needed are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. In this table nursing benefits are not shown separately since they are being reported by the societies as part of medical care benefits and expenses granted.
- g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care is not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtain care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. Actually the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are often above those set for insurance treatment. The figures shown include nursing care expenses paid by way of reimbursement.
- h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/.
- i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work after a three day waiting period and for not more than six months, except in cases of tuberculosis in which the period is extended to 18 months. The rate of compensation is 60 percent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents.

- i/ Paid to insured women (not dependents) for a period of 42 days before and 42 days after delivery or as long a part thereof as they are absent from work; the rates are the same as under i/.
- k/ A lump sum grant payable to the insured mother as half the rate of her monthly wage but not less than ¥1,000. If hospitalization is provided, the amount is reduced by one-half. Dependents receive a partial refund of midwives' fees at a flat rate of ¥500 which is paid under the same heading.
- l/ Paid to the mother for six months after delivery at the rate of ¥100 per month for both insured women and dependents.
- m/ Paid to the person arranging for the funeral of the deceased. It is paid at the rate of one month's pay but not less than ¥2,000. For the funeral of dependents a lump sum of ¥1,000 is paid.
- n/ In addition to transportation expenses to and from the hospital (full reimbursement thereof to primary insured, reimbursement of 50 percent for dependents), these benefits include a variety of services and cash grants to primary insured and dependents provided by several Health Insurance Societies over and above those stipulated by law. Since it is a catch-all category, the number of "days" would not be significant.
- o/ The per-case amounts of cash benefits are not necessarily identical with the standard set in the law. This is due to the fact that the figures chosen here are those of benefits actually paid out and may comprise several installments of a recurring benefit.
- p/ Breakdown not available.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Welfare Pension Insurance (Kosei Nenkin Hoken)
Fiscal Year 1948/49, by Month */

		March 1949	
		Amount	
	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>
A. Lump-sum Grants <u>#</u> /			
1. Retirement allowances <u>a</u> /			
Total	8,019	10,577,155	1,319
Male	3,069	3,931,225	1,281
Female	4,950	6,645,930	1,343
2. Invalidity allowances <u>b</u> /			
Total	126	1,636,000	12,984
Male	119	1,577,358	13,255
Female	7	58,642	8,377
3. Survivors' allowances <u>o</u> /			
Total	12	36,322	3,027
Male	12	36,322	3,027
Female	-	-	-
B. Pensions <u>c</u> / <u>##</u> /			
1. Invalidity pensions <u>e</u> /			
Total	2,364	13,006,710	5,502
Male	2,184	12,278,877	5,622
Female	180	727,833	4,044
2. Survivors' pension <u>f</u> /			
Total	8,618	58,06,316	6,824
Male	8,447	58,345,248	6,907
Female	171	461,088	2,696
3. Widow(er)s Pensions <u>g</u> /			
Total	3,028	34,114,231	11,266
Male	2,925	32,914,755	11,253
Female	103	1,199,476	11,645
4. Surviving child's pensions <u>h</u> /			
Total	156	1,257,133	8,059
Male	109	978,533	8,977
Female	47	278,600	5,928

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

*/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare. The number of cases and amount shown are those certified; they may be larger or smaller than those actually paid, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following period. Pensions are due and payable quarterly but frequently beneficiaries permit several installments to accumulate prior to claiming them at their respective post offices. The pension amounts shown are annual amounts. The lump-sum grants shown are non-recurrent one-time payments. Thus lump-sum grants are listed only once, in the month in which they were certified for payment. Pension cases and amounts, on the other hand, are listed each month in the aggregate, i.e., those certified for payment prior to the current month plus those certified for the first time during that month, minus those terminated during the month.

The ensuing summary of benefit provisions is as of 1 August 1948, the date on which a revision in the system took effect. For a summary of earlier provisions see Public Health and Welfare Weekly Bulletin No. 97, "Social Insurance Statistics" and notes to table attached thereto.

- a/ One-time lump-sums grants in lieu of old-age pension. They are paid to persons reaching the age of 50 who had withdrawn from the system after having been insured for five years or more but short of completing the period required to qualify for old-age pension. Females insured withdrawing by reason of marriage or childbirth receive a grant immediately upon withdrawal, if covered for only six months or more prior thereto. Receipt of (Health Insurance,) sickness and injury, or maternity allowance or of unemployment benefits temporarily disqualifies the recipient from becoming eligible for a retirement allowance. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to 15 to 510 times the average daily wage but not exceed 22 times the average monthly wage.
- b/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities of other than occupational origin (except those decided prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law took effect) provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to 10 times the average monthly wage.
- c/ One-time lump-sum grants paid to survivors who cannot qualify as pensioners, provided the insured died for other than occupational causes (or else prior to 1 September 1947) and failed to receive at least six annual installments of the pension to which he was entitled. The amount is to be the greater of two multiples, to wit, six times the annual amount of the old-age pension to which the deceased was entitled or ten times the monthly wage on which the invalidity pension to which he might have been entitled under this Law would have been computed.
- d/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts. To date old-age pensions have not become payable.

e/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years, prior to 1 September 1947). Invalidity due to job-connected causes for which pensions are paid under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Insurance Law is not compensable under this program until after the exhaustion of benefit rights under the W.A.C.I. Law. However, the above numbers include many occupational invalidity pensions originating prior to 1 September 1947, the date on which that Law took effect. Since the average amount of these older (occupational) pensions was considerably below the level of the (occupational) pensions certified since that date under the W.A.C.I. Law, the former were raised five-fold under a recent revision of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law effective 1 August 1948.

Pensions currently certified under this law will vary in annual amount, depending on the degree of invalidity, from four to five times the average monthly wage for the last three months of employment plus an additional four times the average daily wage for each year of covered employment in excess of 20. In severe cases this amount will be increased by ¥2,400 in respect to the spouse of the invalid pensioner and each dependent child.

f/ At the present time all survivors' pensions paid under Welfare Pension Insurance, with the exception of the so-called widow(er)'s and surviving child's pensions (see subsequent notes), are in respect of deaths due to job-connected causes, which occurred prior to 1 September 1947 (the date on which the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law took effect). Although the amount of the pensions certified prior to that date was determined according to the occupational pension rate more favorable to the insured, they were considerably below the level of (occupational) pensions certified since then under the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law. In order to make all (occupational) survivors' pensions more nearly equal, those certified prior to 1 September 1947 were raised five-fold by a recent revision of the law effective 1 August 1948.

After 1 September 1947 survivors' pensions became payable under Welfare Pension Insurance only upon fulfillment of the 20-year qualifying period (15 years for miners) required under the law. In amount they will equal one-half the old-age pension which would have been payable plus an additional ten times the average daily wage of the deceased for each dependent child. Expressed differently, this amount will equal two months' average wages plus an additional ten times the average daily wage for each year in covered employment in excess of 20, plus the stated addition for each dependent child.

g/ Payable to a widow (age 50 or over) or widower (age 55 or over) of an insured who was covered for six months or more but less than 20 years and who died either within two years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage, or, without time limit from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension. The pension amounts to two times the average wage of the deceased while covered. This annual amount is increased by ¥2,400 in respect of each dependent child surviving.

h/ Payable to a dependent child surviving the insured fulfilling the above conditions. The annual amount of the pension is determined as above with the additional ¥ 2,400 applying to each additional dependent child surviving.

#/ Reports of 2 prefectures missing.

##/ Reports of 3 prefectures missing.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under Seamen's Insurance (Senin Hoken)
Fiscal Year 1948/49, By Month a/

March 1949

Cases <u>b/</u>	Days <u>c/</u>		Amount	
	Total <u>Y</u>	Per Case <u>Y</u>	Total <u>Y</u>	Per Case <u>Y</u>

I. Short term benefits

A. To Primary Insured

1. Medical care benefits <u>d/</u>	25,278	180,895	7	21,930,901	868
2. Dental care benefits <u>e/</u>	4,318	24,499	6	3,465,328	.03
3. Nursing care benefits <u>f/</u>	580	14,690	25	2,361,189	4,071
4. Medical care expenses <u>g/</u>)	1,651	29,584	18	4,152,284	2,515
5. Dental care expenses <u>h/</u>)					
6. Sickness & injury allowance <u>i/</u>	2,020	77,644	38	6,349,242	3,143
7. Funeral expenses <u>j/</u>	165	-	-	517,930	3,139

B. To Dependents of Insured

1. Medical Service	3,685	43,909	11	1,835,192	472
2. Dental Service	240	3,744	7	236,252	438
3. Nursing Service	-3	52	17	4,005	1,335
4. Medical care benefit	645	17,264	27	979,909	1,519
5. Funeral grants	62	-	-	321,840	5,191

II. Unemployment benefits k/

1. Long-term benefits l/

A. Lump-sum grants

1. Retirement allowance <u>m/</u>	362	-	-	298,116	824
2. Invalidity allowance <u>n/</u>	15	-	-	272,772	18,185
3. Survivors' allowance <u>o/</u>	224	-	-	786,097	3,509

Footnotes at end of table.

March 1949 (Cont'd)

B. Pensions <u>D/</u>	Cases <u>b/</u>	Days <u>c/</u>		Amount	
		Total <u>Y</u>	Per Case <u>Y</u>	Total <u>Y</u>	Per Case <u>Y</u>
1. Invalidity pension <u>g/</u>	6	-	-	15,970	2,662
2. Survivors' pension <u>r/</u>	77	-	-	160,199	2,081
3. Widows' pension	18	-	-	338,600	18,811
4. Widowers' pension	-	-	-	-	-
5. Surviving child's pension	1	-	-	16,000	16,000

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

a/ Source: Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare.

The Japanese fiscal year runs from 1 April to 31 March. Short-term, unemployment and long-term benefits, other than pensions, are examined when filed and are certified and paid immediately upon completion of the examination. Pensions are paid four times a year except for a certain carry-over. Prior to the amendment of the law effective 1 September 1948, payment used to be made in January, April, June and October. Since then the pay dates have been shifted to February, June, August and November of each year.

With the exception of pensions, all benefit amounts shown represent actual cash payments or the cost of benefits paid in kind.

Benefit provisions, as summarized below, are those in effect since 1 September 1948. Certain changes in the law which became effective on 1 June 1949 will be reported when statistics for that month are presented.

b/ As far as short-term benefits are concerned, the number of cases is not identical with the number of patients. Renewed incidence of illness in the same person, if occurring in the same month, is counted as two cases. The same principle applies to unemployment benefits.

c/ In regard to short-term benefits, a "day of service" in Japanese medical practice may be any one of the following: (1) an initial visit to a physician; (2) subsequent visits to a physician, provided some treatment is given or drug furnished to the patient; (3) a day for which a drug had been provided even if the patient did not visit the physician again; (4) a visit to any additional physician even on the same day; (5) a day in the hospital.

d/ Medical and hospital care available free of charge to the primary insured and, beginning 1 September 1948, at half-price to his dependents for as long as two years, if necessary.

e/ Available on the same terms as d/.

f/ The services of a nurse, when needed, are available on the same terms as d/ and e/. Most cases are actually cash reimbursements.

g/ Whenever appropriate medical or hospital care was not readily available from insurance doctors or other insurance medical personnel or hospital, insured patients who obtained care elsewhere receive a refund of their expenses at insurance rates amounting to the full fee for the primary insured and 50 percent for his dependents. Actually, the refund may amount to less inasmuch as general medical treatment fees are sometimes above those set for insurance treatment.

h/ Cash reimbursement on the same conditions and at the same rates as g/. The reports received do not separate cash refunds received for dental care from those for medical care.

i/ Paid to insured (not dependents) temporarily disabled for work beginning with the day of disability and continuing for the duration of his disability, but not exceeding two years. The rate of compensation is 60 per cent of the taxable daily wage or 40 percent when hospitalization is provided and the insured has no dependents. In occupational cases the above time-limit does not apply, and the rate of compensation is 100 per cent of wages not exceeding four months and 60 per cent thereafter.

j/ A lump-sum amounting to the last two months of taxable wages received is paid to the bereaved family. If there are no survivors entitled to this benefit, the costs of the funeral are refunded within the above limit to the person arranging for it.

jj/ Benefits to dependents as reported here include all of the foregoing except sickness and injury allowance which is payable only to primary insured. Subsequent reports will provide a breakdown of the global figures.

k/ A cash benefit paid to persons involuntarily unemployed after a period of covered employment of at least six months during the preceding year. Seasonal and short-term workers are exempt from unemployment coverage. There is an initial waiting period of one week, which is waived in cases of recurrent unemployment within one year from the date of his first lay-off. The maximum period for which benefits may be received within such year is 180 days. Unemployment benefits may not be received simultaneously with short-term benefits or pensions.

The amount paid is a fraction of the taxable average daily wages of the last month or the last two months, whichever is higher. It varies from 80 per cent for the lowest to 40 per cent for the highest wage per day of unemployment.

l/ All data given refer to cases and amounts certified. Actual payment may be larger or smaller, depending on the carry-over from the preceding and to the following months.

m/ One-time lump-sum grants in lieu of old-age pension paid to insured withdrawing from the system after at least three years of covered employment but short of the time required to qualify for the pension. In cases of withdrawal on account of off-duty, death, marriage, or child-birth, only six months of prior coverage are required. Depending on the length of covered employment, the benefit will amount to between 1 and 23 times the average monthly wage, subject to a maximum in certain specified cases where more than one allowance is paid.

n/ One-time lump-sum grants payable for minor disabilities provided the insured had been in covered employment at least six months prior to the incidence of the disabling sickness or injury. The amount is a flat sum corresponding to ten times the last monthly wage in off-duty cases and varies from 2 to 25 times the last monthly wage in duty-connected cases.

o/ A variety of lump-sum grants payable to survivors who cannot qualify for a survivor's pension. The most important case is that of on-duty death of the insured who leaves no one entitled to a survivor's pension. In this case six times the last monthly wage is granted plus an additional amount for service in excess of fifteen years.

p/ The yen figures refer to annual pension amounts.

g/ Payable after six months of covered employment (three years prior to 1 December 1947) except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. In duty-connected cases the annual pension amount varies from five to eight times the last monthly taxable wage, depending on the degree of disability. In non-duty connected cases it is four times the last monthly wage. Both amounts are raised for service in excess of fifteen years, but must not exceed in any case twelve times the last monthly wage. In duty-connected cases of severe nature additional amounts are payable since 1 September 1948 for the spouse and each dependent child of the invalid.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Workmen's Accident Compensation Law for land workers) were increased five-fold in order to make them more nearly equal to these certified since that date.

r/ Payable to survivors of insured deceased after 15 years of covered employment, except in duty-connected cases in which no qualifying period is required. The annual amount in most off-duty cases is one-half of the annual old-age pension received or to which the deceased would have been entitled. In duty-connected cases the annual amount is five times the last monthly wage. Also in duty-connected cases additional sums are paid for service in excess of fifteen years. In all cases an additional ten times the daily wage is added for each surviving child.

Effective 1 September 1948, occupational pensions certified prior to 1 December 1947 (the date on which amendments to the Seamen's Insurance Law took effect bringing its occupational pension provisions in line with those of the Worker's Accident Compensation Insurance Law for land workers) were increased five-fold to make them more nearly equal to those certified since that date.

In cases in which the deceased was insured six months or more, but less than fifteen years and died from a cause not connected with his duty (either within 2 years from a sickness contracted prior to loss of coverage or, without time limit, from a severe degree of invalidity entitling him to an invalidity pension), so-called widow(er's) and orphan's pensions are paid to a widow (regardless of age if she has dependent children, otherwise, at age 50 or over) or a widower (age 55 or over) or a dependent child. This pension amounts to twice the average monthly wage of the deceased while covered. This amount is increased by ¥2,400 in respect to each dependent child other than the primary recipient of the orphan's pension. These pensions became payable on 1 September 1948, and the first pension of this type were certified during November 1948 retroactively to 1 September. In the above reports, these pensions have been included with the invalidity and survivors' pensions respectively. Future reports will contain a breakdown according to category of pension.

SOCIAL INSURANCE STATISTICS

Benefits Granted Under the Government Pension System (Onkyu)
Calendar Year 1949, by Month a/

March 1949

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Amount</u>	
		<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Case</u>
		<u>¥</u>	<u>¥</u>
A. Lump-sum Grants			
1. Retirement allowance <u>b/</u>	1,141	4,768,300.28	4,179.05
2. Invalidity allowance <u>c/</u>	239	277,070.00	1,159.28
3. Survivors' allowance <u>d/</u>	177	1,629,761.00	9,207.68
B. Pensions <u>e/</u>			
1. Ordinary pension <u>f/</u>	8,337	13,413,706.02	1,488.98
2. Additional pension <u>g/</u> , <u>i/</u>	4,117	1,433,105.32	347.92
3. Invalidity pension <u>h/</u> , <u>i/</u>	7	2,799.41	399.91
4. Survivors' pension <u>i/</u> , <u>i/</u>	2,843	3,734,453.66	1,313.56

See footnotes at end of table.

FOOTNOTES:

- a/ Source: Savings Bureau, Ministry of Communications. In contrast to other social insurance statistics Government Pension statistics are kept on a calendar rather than fiscal year basis. All data given are based on reports from the post office in all parts of Japan on benefits actually paid in the month concerned. The number and amounts certified during the month are not reported.
- b/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to public servants of "official" rank who retire after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension. The allowance amounts to the annual salary at retirement multiplied by the number of years of service.
- c/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to disabled ex-servicemen whose degree of disability does not entitle them to an "additional pension" (see below). The amount payable varies from 10 - 100 times the salary attached to his former rank, as per schedule.
- d/ One-time lump-sum allowances paid to surviving dependents of a public official who dies after at least three years of service but prior to qualifying for a pension; also allowances paid to survivors of an official with more than 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) or in receipt of an ordinary pension who died without leaving any survivors who could qualify for a survivors pension. The amount of the allowance payable on the first count is equivalent to the deceased official's monthly salary at time of death multiplied by the number of years of service. In the other cases it is a multiple of the annual pension which was or would have been payable.
- e/ All pensions are payable in four quarterly installments. However, beneficiaries are in a habit of letting them accumulate at the post offices where they are paid until more than one installment has become due. The "amount per case" figure shown, therefore, is not the annual amount. In order to estimate the average annual pension benefit, the average per-case figure should be multiplied by 2.5 (as most beneficiaries are reported to claim their pension only 2-3 times a year rather than each quarter).
- f/ Payable to officials retiring after 17 years' service (12 years for police and prison officials) and those retiring at any time owing to service-connected injuries entitling them to an "additional pension" (see below). The basic amount of the pension is one-third the basic salary paid at the time of retirement. This amount is increased by 0.67 percent of that salary for each year's service in excess of 17 (12) up to a total of 40 years' service. There are certain differences in computing additional amounts for special classes of officials.
- g/ Payable to officials including ex-servicemen of comparable rank retiring for severe service-connected invalidity. Since the "ordinary pension" is payable in all such cases, payment of the "additional pension" is cumulative; hence, the net pension is increased. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic annual amount varies according to schedule from 15 to 69 percent of the annual salary at the time of retirement.

- h/ Payable to officials retiring on account of service-connected disability not severe enough to qualify them for an "additional pension". It may or may not be paid with an "ordinary pension" or lump-sum allowance. Since July 1948, additional dependents' benefits are paid as part of the pension. The basic amount varies according to rank at retirement and the degree of the disability from 10 - 20 percent of annual salary. When paid with the "ordinary pension", it is reduced by 15 percent.
- i/ Payable to the surviving dependents of officials who died in service after 17 years (12 years for police and prison officials) or while in receipt of an ordinary pension or, regardless of length of service of the deceased, whose death was due to a service-connected cause, or who were in receipt of an "additional pension" (see above). The pension is increased by a dependency allowance in view of dependents of the survivor drawing the pension. The basic amount is one-half of the ordinary pension or, in cases of service-connected death or death of an official pensioned for service-connected invalidity, is determined according to a variety of schedules annexed to the law.
- i/ The additional amount paid in regard of dependents is a flat ¥2400 per dependent per year. In the case of ex-servicemen it is limited to ¥7200 per pensioner. This is due to the over-all limitation imposed by SCAPIN No. 338 of 24 November 1945 on all pensions to former military personnel. Restricted to work-disabling invalidity, they may be paid only at rates not higher than the lowest of those for comparable physical disability arising from non-military causes.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 30 July 1949

During the thirty-first week, ended 30 July 1949, there were reported 20,854 cases of communicable disease compared with 20,866 cases in the preceding week, based on reports received for 20 diseases. A few corrections were received for last week, so comparisons in this digest are based upon corrected figures.

The number of diphtheria cases this week (161) was slightly higher than in the preceding week (156). Deaths, on the other hand, decreased from 22 to 12. Current cases were 21 percent greater than those (133) in the thirty-first week of last year but were 45 percent below the corresponding 1947 number (294). Twenty prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 19 had fewer, and 5 did not change. The 2 remaining prefectures reported no cases in either period. Sixteen of the current cases were in Saga Prefecture (Saga City), which reported only one case the previous week. From 1 to 9 cases were recorded in each of 39 additional prefectures. There were no cases reported in the other 6 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 10.5 and 19.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 2.0.

Dysentery cases increased 30 percent, from 1,247 last week to 1,621 in the current period. The number of deaths (405) remained about the same as previously (403). This week's cases were approximately 50 percent above those (1,071) in the same week of 1948 but were well under half the total (3,416) for the corresponding period of 1947. Cases increased over last week in 25 prefectures, decreased in 18, and did not change in 3. The largest numeric change occurred in Niigata Prefecture where cases increased from 46 to 190. Principal areas of outbreak were Naka-kanbara Gun (68), Niigata City (55), and Kita-kanabara Gun (33). Six other prefectures had increases of from 23 to 38 cases each, and in one prefecture there was a decrease of 27 cases. Three prefectures having together more than a third of all cases this week were Saitama (202), Tokyo-to (199), and Niigata (190). The remaining prefectures reported from 2 to 121 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 105.7 and 15.8 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 26.4 and 4.5.

There was a small increase in typhoid fever cases, from 190 last week to 196 currently. Deaths this week (26) were nearly twice the previous number (14). Current cases were approximately half of those (376) recorded for the same week of last year and were well under a third of the total (675) for the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in 24 prefectures, decreases in 16, and no change in 3. The other 3 prefectures reported no cases in either period. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from zero in 8 instances to a high of 20. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.8 and 7.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 1.7 and 0.8.

Paratyphoid fever cases this week (80) were 43 percent higher than in the previous week (56). Deaths increased from 3 to 8 currently. The present case figure was slightly less than that (83) for the same week of last year and only about half of the number (156) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. Decreases from last week occurred in 12 prefectures, increases in 11, and no change in 6. No cases in either week were recorded for the remaining 17 prefectures. The substantial increase in total cases this week was largely due to Kyoto Prefecture where cases increased from 2 last week to 27 currently. An outbreak of 26 cases occurred in a rayon factory in Kuse-gun of that prefecture. The 53 remaining cases were distributed among 23 additional prefectures having from 1 to 8 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 2.6 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.1.

No smallpox cases or deaths were reported in either this week or the preceding week. There were also no cases in the thirty-first week of 1948, but in the same week of 1947 one case was recorded. The cumulative case and death rates as of 30 July 1949 were 0.3 and less than 0.1.

There were no typhus fever cases reported this week whereas last week there were 6. No deaths were recorded in either of the two weeks. In the thirty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947 cases numbered 1 and 16 respectively. The cumulative case and death rates as of 30 July 1949 were 0.2 and less than 0.1.

The number of malaria cases decreased 26 percent, from 173 last week to 128 currently. This was the third consecutive week with a reported decrease, at a time of year when previous experience would indicate probable increases. Deaths decreased from 4 to zero. The present case total was 62 percent of the 1948 figure (206) for the same week and a little more than a fourth of the corresponding 1947 number (479). Cases decreased from last week in 16 prefectures, increased in 15, and did not change in 5. The 10 remaining prefectures had no cases in either period. All numeric changes were small except in Shiga Prefecture where cases decreased from 124 to 85. Shiga Prefecture accounted for two-thirds of this week's cases, and the remainder occurred in 27 additional prefectures with from 1 to 4 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 8.3 and 5.2 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

Six cases of Japanese "B" encephalitis and 4 deaths were reported this week compared with no cases or deaths in the preceding week. Eighteen and two cases respectively were recorded for the thirty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947. The prefectures reporting cases and deaths this week were Miyagi, Chiba, Osaka, and Kagoshima. The 2 remaining cases were in Tokyo-to and Kanagawa Prefecture. These are all suspect cases that have not yet been confirmed by laboratory tests. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and less than 0.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.3 and less than 0.1.

Scarlet fever cases decreased from 88 last week to 80 currently, and deaths decreased from 1 to zero. Current cases were 74 percent higher than those (46) in the same period of last year and 27 percent above the total (63) for the corresponding 1947 week. Fifteen prefectures had more cases this week than last week, 10 had fewer, and 5 did not change. The 16 remaining prefectures had no cases in either period. Current cases were distributed among 25 prefectures having from 1 to 14 cases each. Tokyo-to (14) and Saitama (10) accounted for nearly a third of all cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 5.2 and 6.3 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The numbers of epidemic meningitis cases (29) and deaths (8) this week represented a substantial increase over last week's totals (17 and 3 respectively). In the thirty-first week of 1948 there were 47 cases recorded, and in the corresponding 1947 period there were 40. Cases increased over last week in 13 prefectures, decreased in 10, and did not change in 1. Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported no cases in either period. Tokyo-to had 7 cases this week, and 14 additional prefectures had from 1 to 3 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were both 1.9, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.5.

There continued to be no cases of cholera or plague.

Measles cases decreased 8 percent, from 3,322 last week to 3,045 currently. The present total was nearly 4 times the number (775) recorded for the same week of last year but was 13 percent less than the 1947 figure (3,487) for the corresponding period. Twenty-seven prefectures recorded decreases from last week, 17 increases, and 2 no change. The largest numeric changes were a decrease of 120 cases in Nagasaki Prefecture and an increase of 100 cases in Niigata Prefecture. Cases in Hokkaido (263) and Aichi (250) this week amounted to one-sixth of the total, and 6 additional prefectures, with from 107 to 189 cases each, accounted for more than a fourth. The current and cumulative case rates were 198.5 and 310.3 respectively.

Whooping cough cases (4,468) increased again this week and slightly exceeded the previous high point of the year (4,443) which occurred in the second week of July. They were 6 percent higher than in the preceding week (4,208). Current cases were well over two and a half times those (1,668) recorded for the same week of last year but were 9 percent less than the number (4,914) in the corresponding period of 1947. Half of the prefectures reported increases over last week and the other half had decreases. The largest numeric increase occurred in Tokyo-to where cases rose by 189, and there were increases of from 51 to 68 cases in each of 5 additional prefectures. Cases decreased by 119 in Aichi Prefecture and by 86 in Shizuoka Prefecture. Over 10 percent of the cases this week were in Tokyo-to (510), and nearly a third of the total were in 6 additional prefectures with from 204 to 288 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 291.3 and 143.2 respectively.

The number of tuberculosis cases this week (9,585) decreased slightly from the preceding week (9,787). It was 14 percent greater than the 1948 figure (8,436) for the same week and 19 percent above the total (8,053) recorded for the corresponding 1947 period. There were increases over last week in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in 22, and no change in 1. Prefectural case figures ranged from 14 to 1,188. The current and cumulative case rates were 624.9 and 581.6 respectively.

There were 10 percent fewer pneumonia cases this week (1,448) than previously (1,601). They were considerably more than twice those (636) recorded for the thirty-first week of 1948 but were 21 percent fewer than the corresponding 1947 total (1,831). Cases decreased from last week in 31 prefectures, increased in 14, and did not change in 1. Saitama Prefecture (113) and Hokkaido (111) together had 15 percent of the total cases. The remaining prefectures reported from 6 to 65 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 94.4 and 211.2 respectively.

Seven cases of influenza were reported this week compared with 15 cases last week. There were 17 and 31 cases respectively in the thirty-first weeks of 1948 and 1947. There were decreases from last week in 7 prefectures, increases in 5, and no change in 1. Thirty-three prefectures had no cases either week. Cases this week occurred in 6 prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.5 and 3.7 respectively.

The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases were 3,416 and 121,146 respectively; for gonorrhea, 3,532 and 110,408; and for chancroid, 327 and 14,803. Syphilis and gonorrhea cases were both higher than last week when they numbered 3,239 and 3,189 respectively. The number of chancroid cases, however, was lower than previously (349). All current totals were lower than those in the same week of last year. At that time there were 3,651 cases of syphilis, 3,790 cases of gonorrhea, and 481 cases of chancroid. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases were: syphilis, 222.7 and 254.8 respectively; gonorrhea, 230.3 and 232.2; and chancroid, 21.3 and 31.1.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 30 JULY 1949

PREFECTURE	TYPHUS				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	1	613	86	23	6	144	26
AOMORI	3	-	157	12	2	-	41	9
IWATE	7	-	223	33	36	5	122	13
MIYAGI	1	-	292	20	12	2	79	12
AKITA	5	-	223	16	11	5	72	14
YAMAGATA	1	-	123	14	23	3	125	20
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	153	17	37	9	134	52
IBARAKI	4	-	156	12	76	26	355	163
TOCHIGI	4	1	143	13	44	19	194	85
GUMMA	1	-	111	14	121	32	622	179
SAITAMA	7	-	206	15	202	46	659	173
CHIBA	3	3	149	23	50	12	196	64
TOKYO	9	-	705	80	199	39	1008	211
KANAGAWA	2	-	260	34	45	17	216	57
NIIGATA	3	1	* 387	36	190	23	387	* 80
TOYAMA	-	-	153	21	8	1	58	20
ISHIKAWA	4	-	159	15	5	2	27	13
FUKUI	2	-	85	8	16	4	57	15
YAMANASHI	1	-	41	8	7	2	31	11
NAGANO	5	-	201	19	29	1	98	20
GIFU	2	-	107	19	18	13	149	59
SHIZUOKA	4	1	189	24	82	19	383	104
AICHI	5	-	230	17	91	29	434	154
MIE	2	-	151	9	8	1	82	26
SHIGA	-	-	70	5	7	4	39	6
KYOTO	2	-	113	12	17	2	124	25
OSAKA	2	-	230	21	39	9	291	38
HYOGO	5	-	294	30	18	5	113	33
NARA	-	1	65	10	2	-	19	6
YAKAYAMA	1	-	62	-	8	2	47	13
TOTTORI	-	-	50	7	5	-	18	4
SHIMANE	2	-	166	12	12	2	69	16
OKAYAMA	5	-	110	17	6	3	47	22
HIROSHIMA	4	-	263	15	16	7	100	36
YAMAGUCHI	8	-	196	17	15	5	72	36
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	66	3	7	3	47	17
KAGAWA	-	-	91	13	13	2	52	19
EHIME	4	-	120	16	8	5	108	35
KOCHI	3	-	94	2	5	1	39	12
FUKUOKA	7	-	582	55	41	16	158	46
SAGA	16	-	295	20	5	1	59	19
NAGASAKI	2	-	226	19	10	2	95	17
KUMAMOTO	2	1	152	14	8	5	67	40
OITA	5	2	248	28	9	6	76	29
MIYAZAKI	6	-	321	27	19	4	165	47
KAGOSHIMA	7	1	290	42	16	5	53	23
<hr/>								
TOTAL	161	12	* 9321	950	1621	405	7531	* 2119
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	10.5	0.8	19.6	2.0	105.7	26.4	15.8	4.5
Previous	10.2	1.4			81.3	26.3		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	80	13	2	1	31	3
AOMORI	2	-	31	4	1	-	15	1
IBATE	3	-	38	8	-	-	16	1
MIYAGI	1	1	125	14	2	-	62	6
AKITA	1	-	26	4	-	1	7	2
YAMAGATA	-	-	29	5	-	-	7	-
FUKUSHIMA	4	-	58	3	2	1	101	1
IBARAKI	2	-	40	4	1	-	20	-
TOCHIGI	2	1	40	7	-	-	9	-
GUMMA	-	-	31	5	3	1	16	2
SAITAMA	8	3	96	15	-	-	25	1
CHIBA	5	2	72	16	4	-	28	2
TOKYO	20	1	498	57	8	-	327	8
KANAGAWA	9	4	132	15	1	-	34	2
NIIGATA	7	-	149	5	4	1	41	2
TOYAMA	4	-	30	6	1	-	18	1
ISHIKAWA	4	-	23	3	1	-	18	-
FUKUI	3	1	75	6	1	-	18	-
YAMANASHI	1	-	10	2	-	-	3	1
NAGANO	5	-	58	3	-	-	33	1
GIFU	8	3	107	18	-	1	12	3
SHIZUOKA	8	-	114	14	2	-	72	4
AICHI	9	1	175	15	4	-	56	-
MIE	10	-	157	16	1	-	37	3
SHIGA	5	-	13	-	1	-	8	-
KYOTO	3	1	83	7	27	-	38	-
OSAKA	12	3	129	20	4	-	23	-
HYOGO	6	-	140	12	-	-	12	-
NARA	4	1	42	9	2	-	7	-
WAKAYAMA	4	-	28	3	-	-	14	-
TOTTORI	2	-	39	3	-	-	5	-
SHIMANE	4	-	39	6	-	-	7	-
OKAYAMA	3	2	45	14	-	-	7	-
HIROSHIMA	16	1	165	12	4	-	37	2
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	20	-	1	-	7	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	35	1	-	1	6	1
KAGAWA	-	-	16	1	-	-	5	1
EHIME	1	-	45	5	-	-	10	1
KOCHI	-	-	59	8	1	-	5	2
FUKUOKA	8	1	115	14	2	1	23	1
SAGA	-	-	37	5	-	-	4	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	21	3	-	-	4	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	3	-	-	5	-
OITA	1	-	16	4	-	-	4	1
MIYAZAKI	2	-	8	-	-	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	10	4	-	-	1	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	196	26	3310	392	80	8	1241	53
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	12.8	1.7	7.0	0.8	5.2	0.5	2.6	0.1
Previous	12.4	0.9			3.7	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	2
AKITA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-	-	-	9	-
NIIGATA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIIE	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	62	7	-	-	21	1
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	1	-	-	4	-
TOTTORI	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	-
TORUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	17	2	-	-	1	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	122	12	-	-	92	7
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.3	0.0	-	-	0.2	0.0
Previous	-	-			0.4	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				JAPANESE "B" ENCEPHALITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	34	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	30	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	1	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	9	1	1	1	1	1
AKITA	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	4	-	21	1	-	-	2	1
TOCHIGI	1	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	6	1	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	1	-	14	-	-	-	1	1
CHIBA	-	-	23	2	1	1	1	1
TOKYO	1	-	76	1	1	-	1	-
KANAGAWA	2	-	26	-	1	-	2	-
NIIGATA	3	-	30	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	1	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	19	1	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	10	-	-	-	1	-
GIFU	1	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	3	-	40	1	-	-	-	-
MIE	3	-	17	2	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	85	-	1566	3	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	45	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	19	-	1	1	4	2
HYOGO	3	-	36	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	12	2	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	9	1	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	18	1	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	33	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	1	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	6	3	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	1	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	21	1	-	-	1	-
KOCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	45	1	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	32	-	-	-	-	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	22	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	16	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	21	-	1	1	1	1
TOTAL	128	-	2466	35	6	4	16	8
RATE								
Current	8.3	-	5.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Previous	11.3	0.3			-	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	9	-	313	8	2	1	105	21
AOMORI	-	-	17	-	1	-	24	3
IWATE	-	-	40	-	-	-	19	4
MIYAGI	1	-	30	1	2	1	46	13
AKITA	1	-	25	-	-	-	25	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	37	1	-	-	23	10
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	43	1	1	-	41	10
IBAPAKI	3	-	35	-	-	-	27	7
TOCHIGI	2	-	38	1	-	-	8	2
GUMMA	1	-	61	-	-	-	15	7
SAITAMA	10	-	141	4	-	1	21	8
CHIBA	3	-	72	*1	2	-	20	5
TOKYO	14	-	665	8	7	1	141	38
KANAGAWA	4	-	136	-	3	-	54	12
NIIGATA	1	-	33	2	1	1	15	4
TOYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	11	7
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	1	-	6	-	-	-	6	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	20	5	-	-	6	1
NAGANO	7	-	213	1	1	-	12	5
GIFU	-	-	44	2	-	-	5	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	40	1	1	-	20	7
AICHI	3	-	111	-	-	1	7	3
MIE	1	-	39	-	-	-	9	2
SHIGA	1	-	76	-	-	-	5	3
KYOTO	1	-	197	-	2	-	22	9
OSAKA	7	-	130	2	2	2	57	22
HYOGO	2	-	59	1	-	-	21	3
NARA	1	-	23	1	2	-	7	1
WAKAYAMA	-	-	23	-	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	15	-	-	-	19	5
SHIMANE	-	-	46	-	-	-	3	2
OKAYAMA	3	-	99	1	-	-	4	2
HIROSHIMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	11	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	40	-	1	-	9	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	2
KAGAWA	-	-	10	1	-	-	6	-
EHIME	-	-	18	-	-	-	10	4
KOCHI	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	20	-	1	-	35	9
SAGA	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	2
NAGASAKI	1	-	12	-	-	-	3	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	2
OTTA	-	-	6	-	-	-	9	3
MIYAZAKI	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	5	4
TOTAL	80	-	2993	*42	29	8	908	258
RATE								
Current	5.2	-	6.3	0.1	1.9	0.5	1.9	0.5
Previous	5.7	0.1			1.1	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 July 1949

Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH		TUBERCULOSIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	263	* 9473	288	5958	699	20904
AOMORI	48	949	54	1018	154	4639
IWATE	32	781	27	750	221	5363
MIYAGI	56	1325	116	1673	208	6459
AKITA	40	1163	49	943	105	3815
YAMAGATA	54	1052	61	1339	139	3778
FUKUSHIMA	52	1928	53	841	163	4679
IBAFUKI	53	2666	57	781	107	3337
TOCHIGI	62	613	58	770	97	2858
GUMMA	51	2079	88	1711	96	3423
SAITAMA	129	2960	207	2462	106	5499
CHIBA	29	1626	71	621	218	4372
TOKYO	150	11339	510	5356	1188	33353
KANAGAWA	72	3030	204	2212	325	8015
NIIGATA	189	4916	91	1731	291	7401
TOYAMA	107	5287	63	1747	197	6451
ISHIKAWA	36	2694	52	1126	160	4154
FUKUI	56	1564	35	534	90	2499
YAMANASHI	53	1628	8	256	14	1310
NAGANO	121	2402	137	2393	305	6967
GIFU	55	2056	51	1527	128	4543
SHIZUOKA	87	2934	122	1889	160	5685
AICHI	250	6016	144	3397	498	10511
MIE	68	4382	82	1072	179	4609
SHIGA	57	5092	138	1689	67	2461
KYOTO	16	6236	112	1619	229	9235
OSAKA	37	5851	217	2335	425	13755
HYOGO	87	4343	217	2746	341	9735
YARA	18	1332	17	245	43	1444
YAKAYAMA	12	1814	28	198	78	2551
YOTTOPI	23	796	41	394	72	2136
SHIMANE	38	5656	54	614	116	4079
OKAYAMA	30	1123	50	1141	247	6403
HIROSHIMA	73	4720	164	2149	316	9393
YAMAGUCHI	19	2834	67	820	156	5064
FUKUSHIMA	29	531	24	291	38	2028
YAGAWA	40	441	83	1254	167	3150
SHIMIZU	19	1356	188	2781	136	4731
YOCHI	11	360	17	166	88	1915
YUKUOKA	142	14205	213	4285	441	11762
YAGA	39	3537	53	891	83	2806
AGASAKI	72	3567	37	729	181	4855
UMAMOTO	79	3930	47	453	118	3402
ITA	4	2248	8	310	71	3035
IYAZAKI	31	1527	17	350	108	* 3988
AGOSHIMA	56	1208	48	475	126	3524
TOTAL	3045	* 147570	4468	68092	9585	* 276576
DATE						
Current	198.5	310.3	291.3	143.2	624.9	581.6
Previous	216.6		274.3		638.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 30 July 1949
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA		INFLUENZA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	111	8100	-	72
AOMORI	42	1862	-	16
IWATA	30	2094	-	-
MIYAGI	62	2263	-	13
AKITA	13	1463	-	-
YAMAGATA	30	1790	-	1
FUKUSHIMA	42	2704	-	5
IBAFUKI	22	3186	-	2
TOCHIGI	22	1820	-	6
GUNMA	45	2767	-	71
SAITAMA	113	2997	-	56
CHIBA	22	1250	-	4
TOKYO	57	6503	1	87
KANAGAWA	37	2790	-	13
NIIGATA	52	4135	-	174
TOYAMA	36	3190	-	32
ISHIKAWA	22	1317	-	53
FUKUI	23	941	-	63
YAMANASHI	7	1027	-	14
NAGANO	52	3408	-	82
GIFFU	7	2298	-	34
SHIZUOKA	37	2703	-	28
AICHI	65	3610	-	42
MIE	16	2107	-	52
SHIGA	17	1632	-	35
KYOTO	17	1804	-	20
OSAKA	24	2064	-	206
HYOGO	37	2799	2	32
NARA	12	527	-	11
WAKAYAMA	12	954	-	6
TOTTORI	11	606	-	-
SHIMANE	15	1414	1	11
OKAYAMA	28	2070	1	15
HIROSHIMA	29	2249	-	93
YAMAGUCHI	13	1433	-	40
TOKUSHIMA	16	803	-	43
KAGAWA	30	1067	-	58
EHIME	41	3124	1	48
KOCHI	6	750	-	1
FUKUOKA	41	3399	1	25
SAGA	19	1287	-	16
NAGASAKI	20	1402	-	49
FUJIMOTO	41	1699	-	26
OITA	6	733	-	28
MIYAZAKI	24	1261	-	44
KAGOSHIMA	24	1034	-	-
TOTAL	1448	100436	7	1777
PERCENT				
Current	94.4	211.2	0.5	3.7
Previous	104.4		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 31 Weeks		
	30 Jul 1949	31 Jul 1948	2 Aug 1947	1949	1948	1947
Cases						
Diphtheria	161	133	294	9321	9861	19093
Dysentery	1621	1071	3416	7531	6407	13335
Typhoid Fever	196	376	675	3310	5065	8538
Paratyphoid Fever	80	83	156	1241	1639	2328
Smallpox	-	-	1	122	22	375
Typhus fever	-	1	16	92	416	976
Malaria	128	206	479	2466	3092	7256
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	80	46	63	2993	1751	1697
Epidemic meningitis	29	47	40	908	1322	2667
Japanese "B" encephalitis	6	18	2	16	24	9
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	3045	775	3487	147570	43952	NA
Whooping cough	4468	1668	4914	68092	31201	NA
Tuberculosis	9585	8436	8053	276576	223403	NA
Pneumonia	1448	636	1831	100436	90256	NA
Influenza	7	17	31	1777	2409	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	12	19	15	950	914	1679
Dysentery	405	281	581	2119	1568	2469
Typhoid fever	26	34	70	392	565	1016
Paratyphoid fever	8	5	5	53	74	124
Smallpox	-	-	-	12	1	38
Typhus fever	-	-	2	7	28	80
Malaria	-	-	-	35	19	15
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	42	21	38
Epidemic meningitis	8	12	19	258	334	823
Japanese "B" encephalitis	4	3	1	8	6	6
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948 and 1949

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 31 Weeks		
	30 Jul 1949	31 Jul 1948	2 Aug 1947	1949	1948	1947
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	10.5	8.7	19.7	19.6	20.7	41.2
Dysentery	105.7	69.8	228.4	15.8	13.5	28.8
Typhoid fever	12.8	24.5	45.1	7.0	10.7	18.4
Paratyphoid fever	5.2	5.4	10.4	2.6	3.4	5.0
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.8
Typhus fever	-	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.9	2.1
Malaria	8.3	13.4	32.0	5.2	6.5	15.6
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	5.2	3.0	4.2	6.3	3.7	3.7
Epidemic meningitis	1.9	3.1	2.7	1.9	2.8	5.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	0.4	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	193.5	50.5	233.1	310.3	92.4	NA
Whooping cough	291.3	108.7	328.5	143.2	65.6	NA
Tuberculosis	624.9	550.0	538.3	581.6	469.8	NA
Pneumonia	94.4	41.5	122.4	211.2	189.8	NA
Influenza	0.5	1.1	2.2	3.7	5.1	NA
Death Rates						
Diphtheria	0.8	1.2	1.0	2.0	1.9	3.6
Dysentery	26.4	18.3	38.8	4.5	3.3	5.3
Typhoid fever	1.7	2.2	4.7	0.8	1.2	2.2
Paratyphoid fever	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3
Smallpox	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.8	1.3	0.5	0.7	1.8
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDED 30 July 1949

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	13	450	211	5146	129	5142
AOMORI	2	103	35	1142	40	1333
IWATE	2	53	15	552	13	1100
MIYAGI	4	92	37	1122	25	1522
AKITA	3	66	24	758	30	1195
YAMAGATA	-	25	25	722	60	1433
FUKUSHIMA	2	181	71	1472	86	2136
IBAFUKI	3	184	25	1008	36	1448
TOCHIGI	9	135	73	1463	87	1937
GUMMA	3	156	57	1241	41	1672
SAITAMA	2	92	40	1009	42	1637
CHIBA	6	211	49	1333	63	2064
TOKYO	23	1266	277	9842	236	8420
KANAGAWA	47	1243	410	9826	315	6874
NIIGATA	-	62	24	807	58	1777
TOYAMA	-	110	39	1433	30	1426
ISHIKAWA	3	123	24	1584	20	1352
FUKUI	3	104	29	721	29	874
YAMANASHI	3	103	19	632	3	717
NAGANO	1	91	67	1515	41	1639
GIFU	4	235	71	2123	32	1107
SHIZUOKA	8	195	30	2198	58	2567
AICHI	10	1321	160	6300	110	5897
MIE	6	225	32	1141	44	1763
SHIGA	2	207	27	799	15	1056
KYOTO	11	940	47	3416	83	4976
OSAKA	24	1296	139	6607	309	9467
HYOGO	20	946	120	5736	152	7743
NARA	2	307	41	1460	31	1400
WAKAYAMA	12	371	73	2258	47	2122
TOTTORI	-	130	35	949	21	1027
SHIMANE	-	38	11	444	12	614
OKAYAMA	8	497	52	2306	41	2646
HIROSHIMA	17	667	135	4639	85	4062
YAMAGUCHI	5	292	115	3483	132	2511
TOKUSHIMA	2	62	16	567	25	981
KAGAWA	8	91	72	745	92	1705
EHIME	3	133	20	1177	27	1529
KOCHI	2	72	61	1051	14	1023
FUKUOKA	39	1159	418	9267	389	9214
SAGA	2	80	48	1644	53	1775
NAGASAKI	10	342	87	3046	156	3774
KUMAMOTO	-	67	43	1570	32	2227
OKTA	1	110	54	1666	23	1684
MIYAZAKI	-	45	30	955	23	1175
KAGOSHIMA	2	125	44	1533	26	1403
TOTAL	327	14803	3532	110408	3416	121146
RATE						
Current	21.3	31.1	230.3	232.2	222.7	254.8
Previous	22.8		207.9		211.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES OF
 VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN FOR
 COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1947, 1948, 1949

Diseases	30 July	Week Ended	2 Aug.	Cumulative Number for		
	1949	31 July 1948	1947	First 31 Weeks		
				1949	1948	1947

NUMBER

Chancroid	327	481	657	14,803	24,742	24,467
Gonorrhea	3,532	3,790	4,146	110,408	145,529	123,124
Syphilis	3,416	3,651	2,755	121,146	137,073	83,858

RATE

Chancroid	21.3	31.4	43.9	31.1	52.0	52.8
Gonorrhea	230.3	247.1	277.2	232.2	306.0	265.5
Syphilis	222.7	238.0	184.2	254.8	288.3	180.8

FOOTNOTES

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for cholera or plague.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1948 and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. "NR" indicates that no report was received.
7. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

